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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 46. BOMBAY: THURSDAY FEBRUARY 22, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Deptre.
Celebes Maru..	T. Nishimura	5,863	11th Feb	26th Feb
Indo Maru ..	Y. Takada ..	5,001	27th Feb	13th Mar
Sumatra Maru	T. Machihara..	5,863	15th Mar	29th Mar
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro ..	5,751	30th Mar	13th Apr
Heinan Maru..	....	4,500	2nd Apr	16th Apr
Borneo Maru..	S. Hinokuma..	5,864	4th Apr	18th Apr

For particulars apply to
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Phone No. 2150
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1923		
24th Feb,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,098
17th ,,	CHINA*	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,905
7th April	MALWA	1 941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,43
21st ,,	NARKUNDAI	10,237
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	13,550
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Through Steamers from China.
†Through Steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
26th February	MASHURA*	7,201
10th March	PRUTH	5,000
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May	DUMANA	8,900
25th ,,	MERKARA	8,285

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
23rd February	..	SOUDAN
28th March	..	SICILIA
18th April	..	SOUDAN
31st May	..	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	SALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
24th Feb,	VASNA	Basra via Karachi
24th ,,	LINGA	Karachi via K'war
26th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
2nd March	BARALA	Buera via K'wa Karachi and P. Gulf ports,
7th ,,	TAROBA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 152.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1236.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For.
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
2, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	e.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada ..	5,845	13th Feb	27th Feb
Tenyu Maru	Y. Fukuda..	3,752	15th Feb	26th Feb
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3,757	18th Feb	28th Feb
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5,059	2nd Mar	14th Mar
Mitsuki Maru		3,639	3rd Mar	19th ,,
Kobun Maru		4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,001	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.
LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

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Fort, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

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For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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WORLD FAMOUS SPECIALIST.
REV. G. R. WALTERS
BHOPAL C. I.
receives 3 Cablegrams in one week.
EMINENT SOLDIER
Lungs affected through Mustard Gas after one month's medicine cables "Better."
European Specialists failed.
Life Despaired Of.

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Consignment of

VELOUR HATS	DRESS SHIRTS
FELT HATS	DRESS COLLARS
WIDE END SILK TIES	CAMEL HAIR RUGS
FANCY BOW TIES	ETC. ETC. ETC.

Prices beat all competition.

Intending buyers please call over and convince yourselves of the rock-bottom prices of the goods we offer.

J. DIAS & BROS.
Professional Tailors and Gents Complete Outfitters,
280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

Batliwala's } Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1. Small As. 12
Ague Pills. Rs. 1-3
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As 13
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 13
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-12
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd
SHAPURJI H. L BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P O. Worli, BOMBAY, No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli, BOMBAY

Dr. I. M. Mallicks.
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared [illegible] UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instrument etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List on Application.

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 / Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } excluding postal expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others nake a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIC PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla Pir Gilanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Plague Solution, Germicide and Bubo Ointment 80 p. c. cure.
Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4-0.
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0 and 0-5-0. Middle size—Rs. 0-10-0.
Ague Mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Influenza:—Preventive and curative Re. 1-0-0.
Also Standard Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc

Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. GAJJAR, M.A., F.C.S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—1st Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Bombay, long experienced only preferred. Refer Box No. 9062, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6540

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Will be required to work from 12 noon to 8 p.m. and on holidays also whenever necessary. Apply Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Solicitors, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R6545

WANTED—Expert SOLICITOR'S MANAGING CLERKS and ASSISTANTS, AGENTS, CLERKS. Apply personally or, in writing with one anna stamp, The INLAND AND FOREIGN SERVICE SECURING BUREAU, Vithal Sayana Building No. 2, Lohar Street, Bombay.
A R6546

SALARY Rs. 100-200 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

THE RAMGANGA NON-LEATHER SHOE FACTORY Bareilly, U. P. WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS and TRAVELLING CANVASSERS, desiring to earn from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 per month by making only a small investment, to push the sale of our goods; and all those gentlemen who sympathise with the idea of discouraging cow-slaughter, encouraging Indian Industries and practising domestic economy to purchase our canvas Handbags and rubber-sole Non-Leather Boots, Shoes and other articles, which are handsome to look at durable to wear, and at the same time cost only about half or two-third the price of leather shoes. Prices are as follows:—Boots Rs. 4 per pair; Derby Shoes Rs. 3 per pair. Pump Shoes Rs. 2-12-0; Tie Shoes Rs. 2-12-0; Full Slippers Rs. 2-10-0; Slipper Rs. 1-8-0. Children's sizes are charged at lower rates. Toes are either broad, medium, pointed or American. Uppers are made of either strong canvas or superior shoe-cloth. Soles are made either of tough rubber or light rubber-lined canvas. Quotations can be had for special qualities, and for wholesale consignments and commission rates etc. For particulars please write to:—JAGDISH HARI & CO., Managing Proprietors, Bareilly.
A 15785

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by well experienced young man as Book-Keeper or Shorthand Typist. Has good knowledge of Correspondence and Accounts. Excellent testimonials and Government certificates. Salary expected Rs. 150. Apply to Box No. 9067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B F15787

AN experienced HINDU GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics requires Tuitions. Write DEOSHANKER PANDYA, 1/62, Badari Building, Girgaon, Bombay.
B R6542

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri, Gindoli Road, ten minutes walk from Station, large garden with good well water. Apply Telephone 3836.
C R6318

TO BE LET at Lamington Road, newly built Godowns: and Motor Car Show Rooms. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA, 25, Hammam Street.
C R6537

TO BE LET for immediate occupation, 2 big rooms with mori in a new building, commanding a very good scenery, opposite St. Xavier School. Rent Rs. 85. Apply Box No. 9063, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6551

TO LET at Andheri on Murzban Road on five minutes' walk from Railway Station, on the Hill, *Three newly built Bungalows on latest Modern Style* for High Class Families. Apply to Messrs. BADRUDIN KAMRUDIN, Murzban Road, Andheri.
C15786

TO BE LET—One-third of very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof PREMISES with or without adjacent land the Vellard, Bombay, next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large godowns, Workshops, Factory or Stores. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C.15716.

TO BE LET—(1) At Andheri-Marzbanabad Road, Mount Pleasant Bungalow (furnished) with spacious compound, well, etc., commanding an excellent view—about 5 minutes walk from the Railway Station. (2) OFFICES and GODOWNS at FORT STREET & MODY STREET opposite New General Post Office. (3) FLATS and SHOPS in a new building, Byramji Jeejeebhoy's Cart-TARDEO ROAD. For rent etc. apply to the Executors of the late Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R6504

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE on hire, bought and sold. Apply BYREN and Co., Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
H R6525

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A TYPEWRITER, Remington or Underwood, slightly used, in good working order. Write to DAYARAM SADHUMAL, Jackria Musjid, Bombay (3).
P R6548

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE COMBINATION in first class order. Priced moderate to clear. Owner getting car. Apply Mr. MEHRA, Matunga, Bombay 19.
N R6557

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

A 2½ H.P. I.A.P. engined "Hobart" with Sturmey-Archer two speed gear clutch and K. S., fully equipped; very handy, excellent running and bright condition. Also a 3½ H.P. Rudge Multi combination in good working order. Both going cheap for quick sale. Owner buying higher power. Apply Box No. 9055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6531

UTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825
4

FOR SALE—Second hand Heavy PATTERN LATHES 18' by Tangyes and 12' Loudons, both self-acting and SCREW CUTTING GAP BED in good order please write to D. J. MASTER, 81, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R6467

QUARRY AND MARBLE WORKING MACHINERY FOR SALE as erected at Makrana; Rajputana, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway:—Enquiries invited for one or more items: 2. STEAM DERRICK CRANES, all steel construction jibs 60' long capacity 15 tons; 1. LOCO STEAM CRANE, all steel 5.6' guage to lift 8 tons 30 ft. jib.; 1. LOCO STEAM CRANE, all steel metre guage to lift 6 tons; 5. OVERHEAD HAND TRAVELLING CRANE, 30 feet span capacity 2 ton; 6. OPENSIDE CARBORUNDUM MACHINES for moulding and sawing marble and stone; 4. LATHES for turning Granite marble and stone columns disc cutters automatic sliding gear; 2. POLISHING LATHES; 3. RUBBING TABLES, 8.0 diam.; 2. RIPSAWS 10.0 by 2.6; 1. PLANING MACHINE, 11.0 by 3.6 by 3.6; 1. AIR COMPRESSOR BELT DRIVEN (INGERSOLL-RAND). 8" by 9" by 300 revs. pressure; 1. "RUSTON" HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CYLINDER SUCTION GAS ENGINE and PRODUCER PLANT 120 B.H.P.; 1. "RUSTON" 16 N.H.P. SEMI PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; 6. SETS OF WIRESAWS; 1. CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 30"; 1. LATHE, S. S. & S. 6"; 8. BELT driven and pulsometer PUMPS Rails, tip trucks and crane skips; SHAFTING pulleys and belts; Wire rope and chain slings; Quantity of used W. I. Tube; Quarry tools drills and picks; Blacksmiths and pitters tools; Roofs of buildings; steel trusses and purlins covered Corrugated iron.

1. 430' longs 35.0 wide; 1. 100 by 26.0; 1. 60 by 16.0 1. 234' by 24'-4"; The latter built on iron stanchions, back and ends closed in with corrugated iron, Joists old rails and scrap, Sundry stores. For particulars and prices apply to MARTIN & CO., 6 & 7 Clive Street. CALCUTTA.
K C15677

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S R6523

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S C15762

MOST RELIABLE TIPS.—The NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by CAPT. NEMO—For this Saturday Extra Meeting, 24th February, 1923. 3 WINNERS and 4 PLACES as usual will be given only for Rs. 5. Previous results 90 per cent. Try your chance, only few Meetings left. Very good opportunity awaiting you. Available Saturday morning 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st Floor, behind Rose and Co., Fort.
S15674

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST on 19th instant, one DIARY and one BOOK containing letters and papers signed by Seth Sunderdas Pritamdas, concerning the shares of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., the finder to communicate with GOBINDRAM KHERAJMAL, C/o Seth Sunderdas Pritamdas, Bankers, Nagdevi Street, Post No. 3.
PB R6544

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOAN. A sincere (Graduate) non-co-operator will be obliged, if any, rich person will accommodate him with a loan of Rs. 10,000 to 15,000, for a purely swadeshi business he is already doing. For particulars of interest security, etc. please write to Box. No. 9066 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6558

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1,000 NEPALI HAND-MADE SILK Comforters, cream colours, size 8 ins. by 70 ins., price Re. 1-15 each. V. P. extra. Apply to DAGA & BROTHERS, Kalimpong
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PAPER—Important Norwegian Paper Exporters already established in Bombay market need fully experienced and reliable firm of Agents. Representative will arrive Bombay some time, in March. Apply Box No. 9053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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BARGAIN—3½ H. P. TRIUMPH 1914 Model, three speed hub. Lamp. Horn. Coachbuilt Sidecar. Rs. 400 Cash. Hebberd, 55, WATSONS ANNEXE, Bombay.
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T15714

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T R6456

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS an application has been made by Mr. Harkishan Dass, of Bombay, for the issue of duplicate Share Certificates on the ground that his original Share Certificate No. 15616 to 15714 of the Forest Products, Limited, have been LOST. Any person having any objections to the issue of duplicate certificates should write within a week to the undersigned.

By order,
RAJ BAHADUR,
For Manager,
Forest Products, Ltd., Cawapore.
C15756

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 28th day of February 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited statements of account for the period ended 30th November 1922.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. R. R. Nabar and Mr. P. S. Pandit, who retire by rotation and being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may place before the meeting.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 22nd day of February, 1923, to the 28th day of February 1923 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 12th February, 1923. C15782

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Hari Buildings, situated at Custom House Road, within the Fort. All offers should be made in writing and left at the office of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, at 20, Apollo Street, with a deposit of Rs. 5,000/-. The party whose offer is accepted will be required to sign an agreement for purchase in a form which may be inspected. The deposit will be returned to those hose offers are not accepted. The Vendors re not bound to accept the highest or any other offer.

SARABHAI
Manager.
C15780

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT. 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME, NEAR BHOIWADA CROSS ROAD.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE FAREL SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD F.

SCHEME NO. 46.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the areas comprised therein (such areas being estimated to contain as for Block A—11,276 square yards and Block B—1,996 square yards) are as follows:—

BLOCK A.

On or towards the North, East, South and West by the sites of proposed roads.

BLOCK B.

On or towards the North and East by the sites of proposed roads and
On or towards the South and West by land belonging to the said Trustees.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (Estate Agent's Plan No. 207 dated the 1st December 1922) of the areas comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Dated this second day of February, 1923.

E. G. TURNER,
Chairman of the Board.
C15612

WANTED.

A Passed SANITARY INSPECTOR and SUB-OVERSEER on one year's probation. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 on permanent establishment and with better prospects. Applications should reach the undersigned before 28th current. Rejected applications shall not be replied. Preference will be given to such applicant as has passed. Sub-Overseers' Examination from a Government Engineering School, has experience in Municipal work and is willing to undergo Sanitary Training at Bombay when ordered.

B. M. SINGH,
Vice-Chairman,
Municipal Committee, Malkapur,
District Buldana (Berar).
C15759

THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD., NAGPUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., will be held on SATURDAY, 3rd March, 1923 at 9-15 a.m. at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Kamptee Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited statement of accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1922.
2. To declare a dividend payable to those Share-holders whose names appear in the Register of Members of the Company on 31st December 1922.
3. To confirm the nomination of Mr. Nagarmal Jeetmal Potdar as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
6. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th February 1923, to 15th March 1923 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. R. MEHTA
Manager.
C15767

TENDERS.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 28,000 gallons of kerosine oil to the Poona City Municipality for the year 1923-24, are invited on or before 12th March, 1923.

Blank tenders forms stating conditions and other details can be had from the Municipal Office for Annas four each.

(Sd.) S. R. BHAGWAT, L.C.E.,
Chief Officer,
Poona City Municipality.

Dated 20-2-23.
TA C15778

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 404 ft. of Dredger chains and 320 ft. of screen chains for the pumping plant at Love Grove will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 4th day of April, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will issued to any one deputed to receive them the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
TA C15784

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEARL MILL'S COMPANY, LTD.

THE RECEIPT No. 952 of the three shares of the Pearl Mills Company, Limited, has been LOST. Any person making claim must notify the same to the Company at its office at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, otherwise a duplicate receipt will be issued to me.

HENRY GEORGE SKIN.
16-2-23. R6547

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the Ahmedabad Gold and Silver Thread and Colouring Company Limited.

The Ahmedabad Gold and Silver Thread and Colouring Company, registered under the above Act and having their registered Office at Kalupur, Ahmedabad. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was presented by the Company abovenamed on the 19th day of February, 1923, to the High Court, at Bombay to confirm the alterations in clause 2 of the Company's Memorandum of Association proposed to be effected by a special resolution of the Company passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th January, 1923, and confirmed at another general meeting held on 31st January, 1923, by transferring the registered office of the Company from Ahmedabad to Benares in United Provinces and that Thursday the 6th day of March 1923 has been fixed for the hearing of the said Petition. All persons interested and desirous of being heard in the matter may appear at the hearing of the said Petition.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1923.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
C15777 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for the Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAGJIWANDAS MAHASUKHRAM RAVAL, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Broker. ..... Deceased.

Bai DAHIBAI, wife of Khushaldas D. Pandya, daughter of Jagjiwandas Mahasukhram Raval of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,
The 9th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. JHAVERY & CO.,
C15783 Petitioner's Attorneys.

True Copy.
JHAVERY & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, the following household furniture, iron safes, etc., by order of the concerned.

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, almirahs, cabinets, easy chair, teapoys, benches, show-cases, writing table, dressing chest of drawers, meatsafe, phonographs, clock, typewriter, electric lamps, fan, carpet, cash box, bookstand, iron cots, washing table, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, fire proof safes, cash boxes, jardineers, etc.

Property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND ONE ALMIRAH AND A TIME-PIECE.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms in 72, Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of Mr. Mathuradas Rutunsy, residing at Sandhurst Road, Morarji Goculdas Chawl No. 5, and pehdi at Danabunder, Musjid Bunder Stone Godown, the following:—

1 pair pearl kudas.
4 diamond buttons.
1 pair pearl kudas.
1 diamond collar button.
1 diamond and emerald rose.
1 pair diamond bracelets.
4 pearl bangles.
1 diamond emerald and pearl collar.
1 almirah.
1 time-piece.
Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES COTTON AND WOOLEN COATINGS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Naraen & Co.

S. N. 007 & Co. 1/2—2 Cases each 16 pieces cotton and woolen coatings 54/55 inches 1004 yds.

S. N. 007 & Co., 3/4—2 cases each 16 pieces cotton and woolen coatings 54/55 inches 1032½ yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 GOLD KUDDAS, 1 DIAMOND RING, AND 1 PEARL NECKLACE.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Poonamchand Karamchand Kotawalla Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Mathuradasji Bagde of Bikaner.

2 Gold Kuddas tolas 56½ and 7 Vals.
1 Diamond Ring about 5 Rutties.
1 Pearl Necklace of 2 strings containing 160 Pearls, 8 Emeralds and 9 Rubies.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES "SPOS" STOVES.

TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 22nd. instant at 3 p.m. Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs Hargovindas P. Rawal & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ratilal Manilal Dhurva.

2 Cases each 50 "Spos" Stoves.
1 Case 25 "Spos" Stoves.

AUCTION SALE OF 5255 HAVERSACKS, 2,700 CAPES MACKINTOSH, 485 PAIRS WOOLLEN PUTTIES AND ONE LOT WOOLLEN VESTS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Depot of the Surplus Government Property (Barrack Master's Yard) on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers at the auction sale of 30th January, 1923, Messrs Jacob & Co.

Lot No. 29—5255 HAVER SOCKS.
Lot No. 31—2700 Capes Mackintosh (balance of 3500)
Also by order of Seth Abdulcader Vally Mahomed and on account and at the risk of A. N. Currimbhoy Esqr. (of Messrs. Jacob & Co.)
485 Pairs woollen Putties.
One lot woollen vests.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed within eight days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZARGATE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 9th March at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Monji Jutha, Narotam Jutha, and Haridas Jutha carrying on business in Bombay in the name of and style of Sidubhai Monji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Parshottam Madan in his own capacity and also as administrator of the estate of Ladkibai, widow of Thackersey Vishram, in virtue of the former of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under mortgage deed dated 7th October 1921 the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon, situate, and fronting on the West side of Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 242 and fifty-eight by one hundred square yards or thereabout and bearing Collector's old Nos. 594 and 595, New Nos. 5715, 5716, 5722, Old Survey No. 189 and New Survey No. 8677 and bounded as follows that is so say on the East by Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, on the West by properties of Rattonbai, widow of Rawji Tarsee and others, on the North by properties of Bora Miya Khan Ebrahimji and the Temple of Shri Thakurdwar and on the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeevandas and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2219 and 2220 and Street Nos. 328—334, 1 and 7 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate on the western side of the Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1860 square yards little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 598 New No. 5719, Old Survey No. 188 and New Survey No. 8678 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2221 and Steet No. 336—38 which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Thakurdwar Temple, on or towards the North by the property firstly described and on or towards the South by the house of Hurridas Jeewa and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenant of the mortgagor.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd. Feb. 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INDUSTRIAL COTTON MILL TOGETHER WITH ITS BUILDING MACHINERY, LAND, ETC., AT FERGUSSON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 5058 of 1922, G. D. Billimoria vs. S. D. Billimoria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

FIRST.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Fergusson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 3,278 square yards and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 2/2800 and Collector's Old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman, on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by the property leased to the Lesses and beyond that by Mayer Sassoon Mills, on the North partly by the roperty of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman and partly by the Fergusson Road aforesaid, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020 (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216B and 1217.

SECOND.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Ferguson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 6,000 square yards and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 1/2766 and Collector's Old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman, on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by Meyer Sassoon Mills, on the North by the property of the Lessor and beyond that by Fergusson Road and are assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020 (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216B and 1217 together with the buildings standing thereon and the engine, boiler plant machinery and weaving looms about 101, and other accessories yarn in process loose yarn, etc., lying at the premises.

For further particulars apply to N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at their office at 113, Esplanade Road.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.
1 Parcel sleeve links.
3 cases oil cans.
25 bundles galvanized O. bath.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Palanquin Office Shigram.
1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse.
1 American dog-cart.
1 English brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Dharamsi Bhawan and others, mortgagees, and on account and risk of Ramdass Maganlal and others and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 8th January 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises, the following:—

All that piece of land of Fezendari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606 New No. 2829; Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214, together with messuage, tenement standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situate on the Western side of Cavel Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhordas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji, on or towards the North by the property of Alexander Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kahandas Manchharam.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Madhavji and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 2017 of 1921.

Sir Thomas Strangman, Arbitrator.
Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.
vs.
Gordhandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.

The sale of remaining Jewellery herein will be resumed to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, gold and silver ornaments, such as pair of diamond bangles and necklaces, chakel set with diamonds, Hanuman set with diamonds and rubies, diamond nose ring with rubies, Ruby bangles pearl raifals and bangles, mangal sutar of pearls, noserings of pearls and rubies, diamond butterfly, necklace of pearls, muffchain of pearls, diamond bracelets, big diamond ring, pair of diamond earrings, mala of pearls of 2 string gold sanklas, bangles, muffchain, gold rings buttons and links, watches and watch-chain, gold earring with big diamond diamond earrings with emeralds.—Silverware Attardan, candlestands, gulabdam, Jugs, lotas vatis, Khumchas, Thalis, plates, coffee and tea pots sugar basins spoons and forks belts etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF GIRGAUM BACK ROAD AND SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Duwarkadas Jeykisondas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Chandulal Dalsukhram Zaveri and under the power of sale given by an Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd March 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of leasehold tenure situate at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 2977 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 705, 706, 708, 707, New Nos. 3216 and VF/2071 Old Survey Nos. 578 and 576, New Survey Nos. 7912 and 19/7910 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1336 (1 and 2), 343 (1), 344 (1), Street Nos. 1-4 and 23-24 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the Girgaum Back Road and partly by the Sandhurst Road, on or towards the South by the property of Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ranchordas Bhavan and partly by the property of Yeshwant Ramchandra Naik and on or towards the East by the Benham Hall Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 CANDY PUNJAB GRAM 75 PER CENT. YELLOW AND 25 PER CENT. RED.

The sale on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 22nd and 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder, L. Lane Godown of Messrs. Ralli Bros. the following:—

The sale on THURSDAY, the 22nd Feb. at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

(1) On account and risk of Kanji Pradhan—200 candy Punjab gram 75 per cent yellow and 25 per cent. red.

(2) On account and risk of Jevat Hirji—200 candy Punjab gram 75 per cent. yellow and 25 per cent. red.

(3) On account and risk of Ramji Rawji—100 candy Punjab gram 75 per cent yellow and 25 per cent. red.

The sale on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

(4) On account and risk of Mulji Lalji—100 candy Punjab gram 75 per cent. yellow and 25 per cent. red.

N. B.—25 per cent. deposit required at the time of sale.

Intending purchasers are requested to see the goods before the sale, which are lying at Messrs. Ralli Bros. Dana Bunder Godown.

2,350 bags in the godown of L. Lane Pile No. 13.

525 bags in the godown of N. Lane Pile No. 11.

514 bags in the godown of N. Lane Pile No. 14.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASEDS' EFFECTS &C.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq. the administrator general of Bombay and administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of Mahomed Deen:—
Tin box, wearing apparels, tools, cooking utensils &c., &c.

(2) Re: Estate of R. C. Ward:—
Trunks, wearing apparels, Binoculars, cooking utensils, crockery, bedsteads, oxipathor, lamps, sundry articles, &c., &c.

(3) Re: Estate of C. Pahud:—
Commode, lantern, wash stand and empty soda bottles.

(4) Rs: Estate of P. Marcelot:—
Wearing apparels, silver buttons, blanket &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1923.

SURAJMAL
LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
ONE RATE
15 Kalbadevi Road Bombay

ASK FOR ORIGINAL
4711
GLYCERINE BAR
UNIVERSAL TOILET SOAP
FOR
HEALTH & BEAUTY
SOLD EVERYWHERE

A TRY US!
safe place
for
MOTOR GOODS
IS
The Advance Motor Co.,
ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,
LAMINGTON ROAD,....BOMBAY.
TELEGR.: "Automotive."

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents
THE COMPTON COUTTS COMEDY CO.
IN
"THE HOTEL MOUSE"
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
IN
"A MIDNIGHT ROMANCE"
The story of a mysterious beauty from nowhere, and where a midnight bathing suit flirtation led her.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
EPISODES, 4, 5, 6 & 7
AND
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"Charlie At The Show"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THURSDAY 22nd at 6-30 p.m.
MISS MAY ALLISON
the Great American Film Star attends a special performance at the Excelsior of her own Film.
"IN FOR 30 DAYS"
This is the first time a famous Film Star has appeared in person to see her own favourite production.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Direction Madan Theatres; Ltd.
Next Tues. Thurs. & Fri. at 6-30 p. m.
GRAND SHAKESPEARE
MATINEE WEEK.
Special engagement of the famous English Actor
LEO-WALLACE-YOUNG
Late Leading man with Sir Frank. Ben Greet & Lewis Waller and the Henry Baynton Shakespearean Company's (Robert Courtneidge)
In Astounding! and Gripping! representation of the following plays:—
Tuesday Feb. 27th at 6-30 p. m.
JULIUS CAESAR and HENRY V.
Wednesday Feb. 28th at 6-30 p. m.
HAMLET and MACBETH
Thursday March 1st at 6-30 p. m.
OTHELLO & "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Friday March 2nd at 6-30 p. m.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
KING LEAR and RICHARD THE II
"The characters live, they take breathing shape as the spirit of Sahkespeare in Leo Wallace-Young draws them fromthe immortal pages."
"A wonderful exposition of character acting and dramatic inspiration."
Prices:—Rs. 3 to 8 Annas.
CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.
Plans at ROSE & Co. Ltd.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 23rd Feb. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night.)
SHARDH
Sunday 24th Feb. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)
EKACHPYALA
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——AND——LAST WEEK
Presents
Pathe superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(13 to 15 episodes in 6 Reels).
PATHE GAZETTE
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Never again will you have the opportunity of seeing the marvelous wild animal stunts and jungle adventures shown in Col. Selig's stupendous screen spectacle "THE JUNGLE GODDESS". Elmer Field and Truman Van Dyke face death a hundred times at the claws of ravenous ferocious Bengal tigers, sneaking leopards, crocodiles and other savage denizens of the jungle SEE the fifteen hair-raising episodes!
THRILL! ROMANCE! ADVENTURE!
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ONE WEEK MORE
By request of Our Patrons.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
A MAGNIFICENT Social photoplay
MAHA NANDA
produced by
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
Under the Supervision of the famous artist Mr. Phalke
DO NOT FAIL to see it.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra show 3-30 on holidays.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
presents
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
OF
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SERIAL
The Mysterious Pearl
featuring
Ben Wilson and NEVA Gerber.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
NEW PLAY OF 3 HOURS
Turungachya Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 24th Feb. 1923 at 9 p.m. Sharp (S.T.) and
SUNDAY the 25th Feb. 1923 at 3 p.m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
THE IMMORTAL STORY BY ALEXANDER DUMAS
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
See France bubbling with terrible revolutionary upheava
Note the Change in time:—
Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday & Saturday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
On other days 4 Shows:— 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 8, Second class As. 4 and 3rd class As 4.

AMUSEMENTS

THE GREAT AMERICAN FILM STAR
now in Bombay with the party on the S. S. "LACONIA" will visit the
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-night at 6-30 in Person
to see herself in her great 5-part Comedy:
"IN FOR THIRTY DAYS"
This is the first time in the History of the Bombay Cinema, that a famous artist has
APPEARED IN PERSON AT A BOMBAY THEATRE.

WEST-END CINEMA

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
ARRIVAL No. 1. An Interlude—"Sweet Seventeen and Never Been Kissed" by the arrivals of 1923 Company.
ARRIVAL No. 2. MISS FREIDA DE MARSDEN in New Songs
Arrival No. 3. PERCY ABBOT
Demonstrating the Harry Houdini Strait Jacket, Handcuffs and wonder thumbs at the 5-30 and 8-45 p. m. Shows and 'Sawing a Woman in Halves' at the 7 and 10-30 p. m shows.
ARRIVAL No 4. Mr. HALL G. MAGOR in the latest Comic Songs.
ARRIVAL No. 5. Miss Mildred Sydney in Mental telepathy and clairvoyance.
ARRIVAL No. 6. "KALE AND COYNE" expert Boomerang Throwers in a Big Comedy Act "The loose change of laughter."
Come—this is an absorbing programme.
Usual Popular Prices—and the usual timings.
To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Something unique—uniquely staged at a unique place with uniquely popular rates
MIND YOU—THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A 2-REEL PICTURE COMEDY
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

A record that is a record in Cinema life in Bombay.
Thousands turned away for want of seats
AT
GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
The only Theatre with latest comfort and pictures.
Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
Present
FIGHTING FATE
A Vitagraph serial with innumerable stunts
Featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
(Exclusively controlled by Messrs. M. A. Rahim & Co., Bombay).
(Only three days remain for first three episodes.
Also
ARRIVAL OF
DESHBANDHU DASS IN BOMBAY.
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)
Usual rates and times.

ANOTHER FEATHER!
But remember—this time it's a Peacock Feather full of all Colours.
Commencing from Saturday the 24th we present the Great Devotional Play
RAJA MAYURDHWAJA
A stupendous spectacle produced in such a lavish style as only the Star Film Co. can do.
We know you are not going to miss this treat—yet we just remind you about this engagement.
FORGET IT NOT.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
And the week commencing on Sat. the 24th.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb 20,

Months.	To-day's Prices
February	—
March	15.18+13
April	..
May	15.48+12
June	—
July	15.25+12
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14 09+10
Nov.	—
Dec.	13,77+10
Jan.	13,60+8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb 20

Futures at New York	Mar.	28.80+37
	May	29.17+
	July	28. 4+36
	Oct.	26.16+25

New York, Feb. 20.

Cotton Del. Liverpool M. U. G. O. C.	Mar.	15.54+7
	May	15.42+
	July	15.2 +8
	Oct.	14 06+7

London, Feb. 20

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/32 Dull
Bar Gold £ 4.7-8 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 30 11/16 Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb 19

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		19,000
" Exports to Great Britain		4,000
" " to Continent		12,000
Futures at New York	March	28.30+14
" " "	May	27.8 +4
" " "	July	25.29—1
" " "	Oct.	23 .2+1
Spot Cotton at New York		28.6 +14
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		25.6 unch
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	28.49+
" " "	May	28.06+
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		15 1/4
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 19

Bantes 3 per cent	54 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	30 3 .
" " 2 months hence	30 9, 16
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.	

Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb, 19.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Feb.-Mar. Sellers..	46 1/8
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs Feb-Mar. Sellers	45,9
Australian Feb.-Mar B yers	49/3
Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar. Sellers	28 9
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Buyers	47/6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Feb.-Mar. Buyers	47
Tone :—Firm.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong	128 1/2
National	48
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 1/2
Ramsay Bank	5 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Feb.-Mar, Nominal	£ 16 1/4
LINSEED Argentine Feb-Mar. Inactive Dodnward Tend ncy	£ 17 5/8
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Afloat	£ 21 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb,-Mar. nearest Value	£9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED—Feb.-Mar, steady Sellers	£ 17 7/8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 71 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 69
Copper Braziers	£ 85 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 7 -
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3 b

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — France —

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 1/2unch
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89—1
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101+1 16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 1/4+1 8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1 unch
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	56 3/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apl,	17
Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb.	17 7/8
Tone :—Quiet.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos, 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Cuban sugar Feb.Mar.	26 3/8
Brown Sugar 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal.
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta June,-July. Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June,-July Sellers	26/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,-July Sellers	26/4 1/2
Exchange Belgium	44.50
do Athens	40.50.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

February 21.

To-day Reuter reported a further advance of 36 points in New York futures. Liverpool closed 6 points higher. The under tone of the New York market is strong. The prices advanced on fresh buying and short covering. The demand for spot cotton was better. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th Instant as under:—

"Favour buying on decline." Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 20th instant (11-5 a.m.) as under:—

"Featureless market. Trade rather more apathetic but position extremely strong. We think advance more likely than decline."

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state in their weekly private Report dated 31st January as under:—

"During the last day or so, a somewhat quieter state of affairs has been in evidence, owing mainly to the erratic movements in our market, which has led to greater caution being exercised by those who have business to place, but the enquiry is still there, and with a clearer outlook and a more stable condition in prices, we have no reason to doubt that the expansion of trade will continue. Whilst expressing these views on the optimistic side, we, at the same time, feel that the very greatest caution should be exercised by those who have "bullish" proclivities. We have uniformly advocated this side for very many months past, and we are still of the opinion that, eventually, even higher prices may be attained before we get the assurance of a decent yield next year, as the world will be continually anxious about its supplies in the extremely hazardous state of affairs that will be reached before the end of the present season. On the other hand, the very unfortunate complication occurring in Europe, and the dangers of a fresh rupture with Turkey, are factors which may seriously alter the situation from a consuming point of view, and at any rate will disturb the confidence of may and restrict the buying power.

The widening which had taken place between this market and New York and which enabled many interests to liquidate and transactions on a profitable basis, has again shown a tendency to narrow and purchases of July here have been able to be made at times against sales in New York on a 200 points apart basis. We think that this is an attractive proposition and should take advantage of such occasions to enter into the transaction.

To sum up, as we have indicated above, we do not feel that the "Bull" side should be confidently adopted under existing conditions at the moment, and whilst being averse to taking a "bearish" attitude as the cotton situation is so strong, we think it would be better for those who are inclined to work on the long side, to await a better opportunity for buying. Uncertainty and anxiety engendered by the political situation will, in our opinion, lead to further liquidation of the weaker "Bull" accounts but should any definite substantial fall take place on this, we advocate taking advantage of the situation and making conservative purchases."

In response to a further sharp advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened steady for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 548½ i.e. Rs. 6 higher than yesterday's closing rate. On selling by Offices the prices declined to Rs. 547½. At this level a Japan House was a buyer and the market touched Rs. 548½. Some offices transferred their sales of Oomra March to Broach. The rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 546½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 546½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 546½ and closed at Rs. 546½. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 489½, and touched Rs. 490. After fluctuating within a range of two rupees the price quoted at 4 p.m. was Rs. 488. The market was dull and lifeless. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 400 whilst May Rs. 407 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet with a moderate demand. Local spinners were buying sparingly. Japan shippers were not inclined to buy at higher prices.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 21.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May	—	546 1/2
F. G. Bengal	March	—	399
F. G. Bengal	May	—	404
Fine Oomra	March	—	487

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	—	547
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	—	399
F. G. Bengal	May	—	406
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	—	489
G. M. G. Southerns	May June	—	547

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 16 to to 17 points up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 20th instant.

"Liverpool market was quite and featureless. New York, general wave of buying and some short covering; better spot demand on foreign "political news. Strong undertone."

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	435	420	400	385
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	508	492	478	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	538	523	508	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	523	508	493	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th Feb, 1923

Cotton	22,754 Bales
Wheat	16,796 Qrs
Linseed	8,508 "
Rapeseed	2,474 "
Gingellyseed	2,795 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	14,816 "
Castorseed	4,962 "
Rice	3,584 "
Myrabolams	3,463 "
Cottonseed	22,499 "
Mowraseed	57 "
Gram	2,751 "
Jawar	1,324 "
Masur	315 "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	7,102 "
Coal	3,602 "

2 Days Total

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 7 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Baiti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Mines)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5203-5208	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 9
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calendez, 34-40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 0
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 6
Sanita—	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill Cenaury—	
No. 1120 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb,	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 1 0
Check 5 1 2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Checks:—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 9 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1923

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4
Bank Demand	1-4 1/32
Due Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/4
For Demand	505
American Dollars	319
Honkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	237
Japan	184
Singapore	117

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Feb. 21.

	Rs.
Bars gold ready	24-12-6
Bars gold forward	24-12 0
Bars gold 2nd settlement	24-12-6
Bars silver ready	78-12-0
Bars silver 1st settlement	78-5-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement	78-9-0

EXCHANGE.

	Rs.
B. C. Rate—	
Bank's selling T T	1/3 31/32
Bank's selling D D	1/4
On London—	
Bank's selling T T,	1/4 1/32
Bank's selling D D,	1/4 1/32
Bonk's buying 3 M/st D A,	1/4 1/4
Bank's buying T T.	1/4 3/32
Bank's buying D D,	1/4 1/8
Tone of Exchange— Steady Market.	
On Paris—	
Bank's selling D D. Frcs	500
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs	540
Bank's buying D D, Frcs	530
On Japan—	
Bank's selling T T,	153 3/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P.	147 3/4
On Hongkong—	
Bank's selling D D,	170
On Shanghai—	
Bank selling D D,	237
On Singapore—	
Bank's selling D D,	177
On New York—	
Bank's selling D D,	319
London gold ready, sh.	87-6
London silver ready, d.	30-11
London silver forward, d.	30-8
Tone of Silver—	

Steady, London Speculators bought, China sold, small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars	4.71 1/2
French Exchange—Frcs.	77.30
Swiss Exchange—Frcs.	24.90
Belgium Exchange—Frcs.	87.90
Italian Exchange—Liras	97.80
German Exchange—Marks	11,0000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 per cent Paper	58
5 per cent War Loan	98
4 per cent. Terminable Loan	78
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	83
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928	100/6
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926	100
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932	100/8
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935	103/8
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974.	67
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930	94/8
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974	67

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON		MILLS.	
Ah.' Advance	2400	Alliance	230
Apollo	47/8	By-Cotton	86
By-Dyeing	1340	Bradbury	800
Century	672/8	Central India	3145
Colaba Land	1845	Coorla	175
Crescent	400	Edward Sassoon	402/8
Elphiston	93/12	Fazulbhoy	1075
Gokak	180	Ind-Bleaching	220
Ind-Malwa	575	Jamshed Mfg.	310
Kastoorchand	421	Khatao	375
Kohinoor	1840	Madhowji	315
Meyer Sassoon	285	New Great	590
New City	510	Pabani	560
Pearls	825	Phoenix	795
Shapurji	209/4	Simplex	497 8
Ste dard	1 00	Swan	833 6
Swadeshi	32 5	Tata Mill	730
Vishnu Cotton	1975		

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alcock	385	B. Burma	440
B. Burma N.I.	132/8	Bt. Burma pet.	6/14
B. Tramway	113/12	B. Fluor	1350
B. Steam	147 8	Bundi Cement	24
Ind. Cement	185	Katni Ord	180
Katni Defd.	900xd	New India	18
Shivrajpur	29/4	Tata Iron Ord.	50
Tata Iron Defd.	165	Tata Hydro	705
Tata Oil	37/8	Scindia Steam	12/12

BANKS.			
Imperial	1300	India	320
Central	32/12xd	Tata Bank	14/4
and Eastern	75		

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 21.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	572-8	—	—	577-8
Colaba	—	—	—	1850
Crescent	397-8	402-8	—	400
Kohinoor	1915	—	1795	1840
Nagpore Ordy	3110	3150	—	3140
New Great	577-8	—	—	587-8
Pearl	805	825	—	822-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	79
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	890
Bombay Dyeing	312-8	1332-8	—	1330
Sir Shapoorji	202-8	207 8	—	206-4
Simplex	475	—	—	492-8
Swan	—	—	—	915
Swadeshi	3230	—	—	3260
Century	605	625	—	620
Alcock	—	—	—	385
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	182-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	180
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	132-8	166-4	—	161
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	50
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	24
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	132-8
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	142-8
Bombay Electric Tramway	108-12	—	—	112-8
Central India Mining	—	—	—	22
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	29

TRADE OF BUSHIRE.

In a review of the trade of Bushire in 1921-22, H. M. Consul at Bushire points out that at the beginning of the period the Bushire market was still overstocked with goods ordered during the year 1919-20, when the rate of exchange was very favourable to the Persians. Unfortunately, payment for goods was usually arranged on delivery, and owing to the scarcity of shipping these goods took a long time to be delivered and in the meantime the rate of exchange had turned and the values of the kran had dropped very considerably. In consequence many merchants had to face very heavy losses and a good many failed, while British firms in many cases had to make easy terms with the importers in order to have their goods taken over. This applied also to Shiraz, for which Bushire is the chief port. In consequence the year under review was a bad one for trade.

The import trade amounted to 19,473 tons, valued at £1,526,594, as compared with 21,154 tons, valued at £2,462,797, in the previous year. The proportion of these imports supplied by the United Kingdom and India was 74.64 per cent., as compared with 71.86 per cent. in the previous year. Of the principal commodities imported, wheat, printing paper, furniture and indigo alone show increases.

The export trade amounted to 3,962 tons, valued at £680,097, as compared with 3,496 tons, valued at £698,571, in the previous year, whilst the share of the United Kingdom and India of these exports amounted to 38.76 per cent., as compared with 37.25 per cent., in the previous year. The principal exports which recorded increases included dates, raisins, almonds and pistachios, gum tragacanth and wool carpets, whilst decreases are recorded in the case of gum insoluble and raw cotton.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE FIGURES.

The following monthly figures of the Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for the month of January 1923. Total imports of private merchandise Rs. 2.138 lakhs. Total exports of private merchandise 2945 lakhs. Net Movement of treasure Import 642 lakhs. Net balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper in favour of India 94 lakhs.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th February 1923:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. one Crore	—
" Paid up	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	30,00,000
Fixed deposits Current Accounts, etc.,	13,69,68,000
	91,24,000
Total	15,40,33,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,78,87,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,0 ,73,000
Bills Discounted	1,0 ,2,000
Bank Premises	38,73,000
Sundries	38,80,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Govt. Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.,	5,74,52,000
Total	15,40,4 ,000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Feb 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29 891 inches.
Temperature of Air	74.4 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63 6 "
Dew Point	61 8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0 684 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1 "
Minimum temperature of Air	69.1 "
General direction of wind from mid night to midnight	WNW.NW,WNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	157 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill	Day of week.	Day of month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	Feb	h. m.	ft. in		Feb.	h. m.	h. m.
W	21	m 2 0	47 2		21	m 8 10	17 11
		14 28	45 9			20 2	19 5
Th	22	m 2 20	46 6		22	m 8 42	18 3
		15 8	25 2			20 30	20 3
F	23	m 1 37	47 9		20	m 7 44	17 7
		13 58	46 3			19 35	19 7
Sa	17	m 0 1	26 9		17	m 6 42	17 7
		12 21	47 1			18 6	16 15
S	18	m 0 48	48 7		18	m 6 49	17 4
		12 56	47			18 34	17 1
M	26	m 5 51	44 3		26	m 0 50	21 11
		20 8	25 3			14 54	18 1
Tu	27	m 7 25	44 6		27	m 1 18	21 3
		21 3	24			15	17 11

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

The following donations from 1st January to the 16th instant have been acknowledged:—In the name of late Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha, Kt., by Mr. and Mrs. Ardeshir M. Broacha (Endowment Fund), Rs. 1,000; Mrs. Ruttonbai Larasha Mehta (Endowment Fund), Rs. 500; Mr. Furjorjee Cowasjee Sethna, amount subscribed at the Oothamna ceremony of his late father, Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Sethna, Rs. 500; Messrs Rallı Bros. (annually), Rs. 200; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir George A. Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., Governor of Bombay (annually), Rs. 100; Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd. (annually), Rs. 50; Bai Motibai Furdoonjee Allbless, Rs. 35; Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta, the Trustees of the late Sheth Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, the Trustees of the late Meherbai Hormusjee Allbless, Mr. Bezonji Hormusji Allbless (in memory of his late wife Aimai), Bai Khurshedbai H. Allbless and Mrs. Piroza Bapuji Chinoy, Rs. 25 each; Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Rs. 20; F. R. W., P. N. M., Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Co., and Bai Dinbai Edulji Mody, each Rs. 15; H. M., B., A. F. H., Mr. C. Dorabjee Panday, Mr. R. H. Patuck, Messrs. Leonard Rosenthal et Freres, Mr. R. B. Boman Behram, Mr. Laxmikant Shantaram Dabhoolkar and Mr. Nasarvanji Jivanji Readymoney, Rs. 10 each; and many others under Rs. 10. Further donations will be thankfully accepted.

A Press Communique states:—

"At the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for the India on Tuesday, February 20th, tenders for 60 lakhs, including deferreds for 53 lakhs, at 1s. 3 15/16d. per rupee were received. No allotments were made. There will be no sale of councils next week."

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Feb. 21st.

NAME	Paid up amount	Face-Value	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotations to buy:
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	278/8
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7½	120
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	78
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1360
" Contributary	122	"		10	320
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	96
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7½	32 12 xd
Tata Bank	22 1-2	75	"	as. 8	14/4
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	—
Eastern	£ 5	£.10	"		78
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S 125	S 125	"	£ 5	2113
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2	"	"	16%	£28 1/2

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Prantij	500	500	Feb,-Oct.	11	1/2%	675
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8	1/4%	110
Central Provinces	100	100	"		8%	95
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	4	1/2%	52/12
Dood Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2	1/2%	65
Khuisa Bhagirhat	100	100	"		4%	102
Larkhana	100	100	"		4%	76
Mandira Bhoi	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4	7/8%	90
Paohara Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5	per cent.	58
Sara Sirajgunj	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1	1/4%	65
Siatko-e Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.		5%	70
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8	1/2%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.		"	602/8
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.		4%	62

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July		1/8	26
Bamankua	5	—	—		—	4
Central Mining	10	—	—	32	8%	23
Indian Cement	200	250	—		20%	185
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"		50	180
" Defd	40	40	"	184	10	900xd
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-4-4		28-8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2400
Alliance. Cotton	100	100	"	40	230
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	47/8
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	60
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept-Dec.	100	865
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	74/8	1330
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	80	800
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	Apl-Sep.	45	624/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	25	2795
Colaba Land	700	700	March	9	1845
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	15	175
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	405
Currimbhoy	300	300	"	50	—
David	250	250	Apl.-Sept.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	980
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as. 8	4
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	402/8
Elphinstone	100	100	June	23	95/12
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	100	1075
Frampi Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sept.	125	1350
Globe	100	100	"	30	150
Gokak	100	100	"	15	180
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	220
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	575
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	15	310
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	80	625
Khatao	100	100	Apr.-Nov.	25	375
Kilachand Mills	25	25	Aug-Jan	as 12	12
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	72-8	1840
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl-Oct.	250	4350
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	135
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	315
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov	35	500
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3600
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	285
Morarji	1000	1000	Apl-Nov	500	5150
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sept	35	590
New City	102	100	"	35	510
Pabani	250	250	"	50	560
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec	70	825
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	795
Premier	100	100	May		113-8
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug	15	150
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan	25	165
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug	15	110
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	20	206/8
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14000m
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	15	497/8
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept	130	1900
Swan	250	250	Mar-Aug	70	833xd
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3275
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct	60	730
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct	100	1975

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100	"	5	% 90
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	"	5	650xd
By. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	5	113/12
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	28	705

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	80	385
B. Burma	—				
T. Corpo	125	125	"	10	440
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	4	132/8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15	1350
Bt. Burma Pet,	8	£.	Mar-Oct.as 3.		6/14
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. &c. 41/2 p c,		147/8
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	148
Marcha	200		July	28	52
New India Insur.	25	250	"	5	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	35%	235
Phillips	48		July	10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	5 p.c,	635
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	12/12
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 p.c.	80
Defd	30	30	Sept.	303	155
N. Ord.	75	75	"	—	—
N. Def	400	400	"	—	—
Tata Oil	100	100	d	4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Khilafat Flag arrives. Public procession.
Dr. Annie Besant's lecture on "The Delhi Conference I. Programme for the Country" Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta to preside
Sydenham College students' gathering, 5-30 p.m., Sir H. C. Dinshah to preside.
Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 23.

Dr. Annie Besant's lecture on "The Delhi Conference II. The Work of the Committees", at the Excelsior, Sir D M. Petit, Bart., to preside.
Public meeting re. Turkey's righteous struggle, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 24.

Steamer Devanha, with the outward mails of February 8th, expected to arrive at 4 p.m.
The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 1-0 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Bombay Races: Twelfth Extra Meeting.
Gobhai Karanjia, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 359-361 Abdul Rehman Street, 3-0 p.m.
Girl Guides annual sports, Oval, 3 p.m.
Indian Merchants' Chamber's annual general meeting, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 25.

Prize Distribution of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Royal Opera House 4-30 p.m. the Hon. Sir Norman MacLeod presiding.
Mazagon Institute's Annual General Meeting Gloria School, 10-15 a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	20
Poona Mail	11	40	14	45
Inter. 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	10
Poona Express	19	50	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0
Madras Fast Pass.	21	40	8	15

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Bomlay (Colaba.) Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	13	35	16	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Delhi Express	6	30	20	55
Kathiawar Express	7	45	21	35
Express	21	40	7	5

Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan per s. s. "Soudan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd instant.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

"MODERN JOURNALISM."

Under the auspices of the Byculla Y. M. C. A. (Reynolds Road), Mr. Jacob Mackwan will deliver a lecture on "Modern Journalism" this evening (Thursday) at 9 p.m. The public will be welcomed.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

The annual social gathering of the Sydenham College Students' Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. in the College Hall, when Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshah will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY MUSLIMS

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day in the Juma Musjid, Bombay just after the Juma prayer to discuss and consider regarding the Lausanne Conference and to offer heartfelt prayers for the success and eventual victory of His Imperial Majesty the Khalifa, the Nationalist Turks and His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. All Mussalmans are cordially invited to attend the meeting and the special prayer service bearing in mind that the proposed Angora Khilafat ashra commences with Friday the 23rd instant and terminates on the 4th of March. All the Mutawallies of the Mosques are requested to arrange similar special prayer services throughout these ten days.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SUPPORT TO TURKEY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday (the 23rd instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to give expression to India's determination to support Turkey in her righteous struggle of self-determination and independence, when Messrs. Pickthall, Malaviya, Madon, Prof. Ram Deva, Dr. Daruvalla, etc., will speak and Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, late Consul for Persia, will preside.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Raichura and Shivbhai will address and entertain the audience with national songs.

ARTICLED CLERKS' EXAMINATION.

The examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Wednesday the 14th, Thursday the 15th, Friday the 16th and Saturday the 17th March, 1923.

11TH SESSIONS OF UNEVAL CONFERENC

The eleventh conference of the Uneval Sevak Mandal will be held at Rajula (Kathiawar) on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 25th 26th and 27th instant under the Presidentshi of Mr. Jiva Gangadher Oza of Simbar whe all caste people are cordially requested to attend.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The following amount has been received to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:—
Anandrai Shivabhai Patel ..... Rs. 25.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FRACAS AT PRECIOUS CINEMA.

NINE PARSIS CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, the case in which Dadabhoy Bomanji and eight other Parsis were charged with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly was called on for hearing yesterday.

Mr. Wadilal Barodia, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law with Messrs. Godinho, Nariman and Dastoor, pleaders appeared for Mr. Nusservanji Engineer, the complainant. The accused were defended by Messrs. S. B. Kapadia and Kanuga, pleaders.

Mr. Barodia in opening the case observed that at about 7 p.m. on the 4th instant, the complainant was in the compound of the Cinema Precious talking to his friends when he was informed that the accused were obstructing the show. They had sticks and stones in their hands and had assaulted several people and broken the railings of the compound. The first accused was the leader of the gang. Amongst those assaulted was also a policeman. Some of the accused were arrested on the spot.

Mr. Nusservanji N. Engineer, proprietor of the Cinema Precious examined by Mr. Barodia said that on the evening in question he was in the compound of the Cinema with two friends named Pestonji Karani and Darabshaw Mehta. The accused came along Lamington Road, passed by the Cinema and went as far as a liquor shop. They were about 25 in number. Mr. Mehta told witness that probably they would kick up a row. About five minutes after, they came out of the liquor shop and stopped near the Cinema. The complainant's manager informed him that they were creating the row and abusing the proprietor and him. The complainant instructed him not to give them any cause for creating a disturbance. The fourth accused asked the gate-keeper to stand up and defied anyone to assault him. The complainant told his manager not to interfere in the matter. About half an hour later, the complainant was informed by his electrician—Nusservanji Billimoria that the accused were throwing stones at the rear part of the Cinema, and so the complainant told him to close the rear-gate. A little later, the complainant heard a crash of glass and went inside the Cinema when he saw the first accused inciting about 20 to 30 others amongst whom were all the accused who were armed with sticks. They were shouting out "Maro, maro." At that time he was inside the Cinema. Thereupon, he immediately went out and informed P. C. No. 3025 of the occurrence and went to the Nagpada Police Station. With the assistance of seven policemen he again went to the Cinema when he found its rear gate broken open. At that time all the accused disappeared. After two minutes a Police Sergeant recorded his complaint. His brother. Cawasji Naorowji and his two door-keepers sustained some injuries. They were subsequently taken to the hospital. The same night accused No. 1 was arrested in Wadia Street by the Police. The complainant, then, spoke about the arrests of other accused at different places.

Subsequent witnesses identified all the accused.

After some further evidence was recorded, the case was adjourned.

A CASE THAT FAILED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Raje charged Mr. D. Meyer with driving his motor car No. 3800 along Queen's Road on the 14th ultimo on the wrong side of the road.

Mr. Faredun Dorabji Kanga, pleader defend ed the accused.

The prosecution case was that while the Sub Inspector was walking along Queen's Road o the day in question he found the accuse driving towards Marine Lines on the wron side of the road.

The accused pleading not guilty said he was going down to the West-End Cinema. About 6-30 p.m. when he reached the Brigade Office the Sub-Inspector was walking in the middle of the road going towards Church Gate Station when on his left there were two cars going very slowly at the extreme end of the road. The Inspector was walking in the middle of the road and the car passed on his right. He never hailed nor did he stop him. The fact of the matter of the prosecution was that on or about the 8th or 9th January Mr. Raje was called out by his clerk to come and see an accident that took place near the Share Bazaar when a cart dashed into his rear mudguard. The Inspector refused to come then, in consequence thereof his clerk told him that if he did not come he would report him to the Commissioner of Police. Thereupon, the Inspector demurred and came and examined the scene of the accident and then told his clerk that it was a civil court matter and not police matter.

After evidence had been recorded, the Magistrate, in delivering judgment observed that the defence was that it was a false case brought by the Sub-Inspector out of spite arising from circumstances mentioned by the accused. Mr. Raje was the only prosecution witness while the accused, besides his word, had called his wife and chauffeur who were in the car at the time. His Worship was constrained to say that the accused had been spitefully prosecuted. He had committed no offence. Mr. Raje said on oath that the accused was alone in the car. He, then, thought it proper that the record and judgment should be sent to the Commissioner of Police for such action as he thought proper. He ordered the accused to be acquitted.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Gulabchand Umedchand of Abdul Rehman Street reports to the police the theft of diamond and pearl jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 17,832 from his house between 19th and 20th instant.

CORONER'S COURTS.

HINDU WOMAN'S DEATH DUE TO A FALL.

On Tuesday afternoon information was received at the Dongri Police Station that a Hindu woman named Saroobai (25) had died as the result of a fall and that her body was being taken to the burning ground at Sonapur for disposal without reference to the police or the Coroner. The police proceeded to the house and stopped the funeral and removed the body to the morgue.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Saroobai when her husband Govind, a tin-smith, said the deceased lived with him and another wife of his lived on the second floor of a house at Dongri. The deceased was possessed with an evil spirit and used to get convulsions once a day. At 5 p.m. on the 19th instant deceased's sister, who was also in the room, raised an alarm that the deceased had fallen down. Witness ran down and picked her up. She was conscious at the time and told him that she went to throw water out of the window when she fell out. Witness took her up and fomented her arm which was injured. She complained of pain in the stomach and died at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday. Witness sent two neighbours to the Municipal Ramoshi to get a death certificate informing him that the deceased was ill for the past seven or eight days. The certificate was brought and preparations were being made to take the body to the burning ground when the police came.

Replying to the Coroner witness said deceased was not beaten owing to her possessing evil spirit. She was on good terms with the co-wife.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM A FALL.

On Tuesday evening Lalji Govindji (30), a watch-repairer, residing on the fourth floor of a house in Nagdevi Street, fell out of a window of his room on the chowke below. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to J. J. Hospital where he died about 11 p.m. the same day. For some time past the deceased was not of sound mind.

FISHERMAN DIES FROM SNAKE-BITE.

On Tuesday morning at about 3 a.m. Ganpat Babaji, a fisherman, was removing fish from his net at Mazagon Bunder when he was bitten by a reptile on the forefinger of his right hand. He complained of pain and died shortly after.

An inquest was held on his body when the police surgeon who had made the post mortem examination said that the condition found was consistent with the history of snake-bite poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of death from respiratory failure due apparently to his having been bitten by a reptile.

DEATH OF A BOY FROM STREET-ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday afternoon a Hindu boy aged about 12 years was found lying dead at Carnac Siding. The body bore wheel-marks on the right side of the chest and back and was bleeding from the nose. At the morgue the body was identified as that of Datoo Raoji. Medical evidence showed rupture of liver. Further enquiry was adjourned.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meteing of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon Dr. M. C. Javle presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated the 16th February 1923 suggesting exclusion of the colony of Hongkong from the operation of the Corporation resolution dated 16th November 1922 asking the Commissioner not to transact business with firms or banks belonging to dominions and crown colonies of the British Empire in view of the unjust and humilating treatment of H. M.'s Indian subjects by their governments. The Commissioner in his letter said that from the enquiries which he made of Indian residents now in Bombay who had experience of Hongkong he learnt that there was no discrimination against Indians there. The local Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation had written a letter to the Commisioner stating that three Indian firms were members of the Provisional Committee when the Bank was inaugurated in 1864 and the list of shareholders for the year 1921 showed considerable number of Indians therein. The Commissioner therefore suggested inclusion of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the list of the banks chosen for the denosit of municipal moneys.

The Committee approved the recommendation subject to the approval of the Corporation.

MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.

The Matheran Municipality is to be congratulated for undertaking the responsibility of compulsory elementary education. More than 50 per cent. of children of all classes of the school-going age have been receiving free education for the last few years.

An attempt to have recess this year has not succeeded.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 7th week of the current year the total mortality 750 was 65 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.96. The figures compare favourably with those of the 7th week of 1922 when the mortality was 785 and the death-rate 34.71, and with those of the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 1,156 and death-rate 56.55.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 7 and that from the diseases of the respiratory system 307 as against 4 and 265 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of influenzal pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 145 were among infants under one year of age; 23 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 20 attacks and 12 deaths. Plague caused 19 attacks and 16 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 363 as against 425 in the 7th week of 1922 and 393 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922).

WEST END CINEMA.

AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE CO.

Novelty is the key-note of the West End Cinema this week, the feature of the programme being the introduction of the American Vaudeville Co., with an excellent variety show which appeals to Indians and Europeans alike. Judging by the large audiences attracted, it has proved a popular innovation. The seating accommodation has been altered to suit the new conditions so that the entertainment may be seen in comfort by all.

Mr. Percy Abbott is a conjurer and illusionist of great merit, his many novel tricks and neat palming winning great applause. In addition, he is also a very clever ventriloquist, keeping the audience highly amused. Another novelty is Mr. Tom Zeno and his drunken dog Don. Don is the actual dog filmed in "Daddy Long Legs" which was recently exhibited in Bombay, and as a "drunk and incapable" he is very realistic. Miss Mildred Sydney gave an interesting exhibition of mental telepathy. Although effectively blindfolded Miss Sydney quickly named various articles exhibited by the audience, correctly naming the value of coins and also the date on them. Mr. Hal Magor with his comedy juggling and skilful ball bouncing is also a decided success, while Mr. T. Newall, the Whirlwind Hat Manipulator, and Miss Freda de Marsden, a dainty singer of dainty songs, both merited the applause accorded them. The Company appear at every performance and the West-End management are to be congratulated on introducing this talented party to Bombay.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

At the Excelsior Theatre this evening at 6-30 p.m. there will be a special performance of "In for Thirty Days" featuring Miss May Allison. It is a film full of novel and exciting situations and this performance will have an additional attraction as Miss May Allison will be there in person to greet her many admirers. Miss Allison is at present in Bombay with a party of American tourists who arrived on the s.s. "Laconia", and she visiting the Excelsior to see "In for Thirt Days" which is her favourite picture.

T. S. FUND COLLECTIONS IN "G" WARD.

A band of Congress workers of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee went in a procession through the principal streets of the northern half of "G" Ward from 8 a.m. to 12 noon last Sunday, carrying appropriate placards in hand, singing national songs and making collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The procession re-started at 4 p.m. from the Dadar Congress Office, reinforced by the Dadar Sarada Samaj ladies and girls' mela, and returned back at about 8 p.m. after covering up the whole area as far as Elphinstone Road. It is regrettable that the vastness of the "G" Ward area prevented them from tramping from one end to the other, but the part left out will be taken up later. A noteworthy feature in this connection is the payment of one nice donations by even the poorest of the poor dropped into the collection boxes, which in all totalled Rs. 91-2-6.

THE KHALIFA'S FLAG.

ARRIVING BALLARD PIER AT 3 P.M.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri writes from Central Khilafat Office:—It has now definitely been ascertained that s.s. "Pilsna" arrives at Ballard Pier at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

The Holy Flag will be taken in a procession by the same route i.e. Hornby Road, Abdurrahman Street, Bhindi Bazar to the Khilafat Office. All National volunteers are asked to reach there at 2 p.m. sharp. Bi-Amman the mother of Ali Brothers, Mr. M. Pickthall and other Hindu and Muslim prominent leaders are expected to join the procession. The flag will be taken to Ajmere by to-night's Gujarat Mail.

KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE.

TO MEET IN ALLAHABAD.

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Khilafat Committee is called at Allahabad on the 27th instant.

INCREASED TRAM FARES.

BOMBAY PUBLIC'S PROTEST.

Last night a public meeting was held at Mandvi to protest against the threatened increase in tramway fares, when Mr. B. F. Bharucha presided. The following resolution was moved from the Chair and was seconded and supported by Dr. Vora, Messrs. B. N. Motiwalla, B. N. Maheshri, Shivdas Champsi, Saida and others. There were several speeches delivered against the proposed increase, the Resolution was adopted unanimously; and the Chairman was empowered to forward the Resolution to the President of the Corporation.

RESOLUTION.

"That this public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay hereby affirms that any increase in tram-fares is absolutely uncalled for and unjustifiable more especially in view of the following facts viz.

(1) That it is against the original agreement with the Tramway Co.

(3) That it is sought to be imposed at a time when prices of coal and stores, sleepers and materials, rails and machinery are all falling.

(3) That when there are fair prospects of cheap Hydro-Electric power being available in near future

(4) That when tramway fares all over the world are going down.

(5) And when there is such tremendous economic depression in the city.

Any increase in tramway fares will be most oppressive to the people of Bombay and as such, this meeting requests all City Fathers to throw up the Resolution re increase, or in the alternative, refer it to the Democratic Corporation that comes into existence in next April."

PROTEST AGAINST TRAM-FARE INCREASES.

The Bombay Shroff Association has passed the following resolution and forwarded it to the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay:—

"This Association strongly protests against the proposal to increase the tramway fares as the same will add to the present enormous difficulties of poor clerks and men of ordinary means, and most respectfully requests the Municipal Corporation to reject the said proposal."

BI AMMAN AT AJMER.

Maulana Moazzam Ali, Honorary Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, who arrived here sixteenth morning along with venerable Bi Amman said his Juma prayers in Shahjahani Mosque within Dargah Sharif. Afterwards he addressed a large meeting and impressed upon the audience the immediate necessity of trying to avert, by strong protests the possibilities of renewal of hostilities between England and Turkey.

HIND SEVA MANDAL, AHMEDNAGAR

The second annual celebration commemorating the opening of the Rashtriya Pathashala (National High School), Ahmednagar, is going to take place under the presidentship of Devi Sarojini Naidu. All are cordially invited to attend and make the attempt a success as well as to encourage one of the first institutions opened in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

FREIGHT CONCESSIONS.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The following concessions have been granted by the Conference Lines for goods shipped from Indian Ports to the British Empire Exhibiton, 1924. To obtain concessions, the exhibits should be specially marked "British Empire Exhibition cargo" before shipment an should be certified as such:—

(1) An abatement of 50 per cent. in the freight rate on all 'bona-fide' gifts or exhibits, provided they are not shipped for purposes of sale, and a similar abatement on any such exhibits which may require to be reconveyed to the port of shipment.

(2) In respect of exhibits intended for sale full rate will be charged on the forward journey, but if not, so disposed of at the Exhibition, a 50 per cent reduction will be allowed in respect of the return journey to the port of shipment.

LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

The Principal of the Kanyashala acknowledges the receipt of the following donations with thanks:—

Sheth Teju Lila, Rs. 201; Sheth Ravji Rajpal, Rs. 201; Sheth Anandilalji Poddar, Rs. 21; Sheth Kunte, Rs. 5; Sheth Kunvarji Rajpal, Rs. 51; Sheth Devji Kalvanji, Rs. 15; Sheth Khimji Vasanji, Rs. 5; Sheth Mohanlal Tulsidas, Rs. 2; Sheth Ratansi Lakhamsi, Rs. 25; Sheth Dwarkadas Narayendas, Rs. 5; Sheth Ambalal Chunilal Amin, Rs. 5; Sheth Nagarmalji Poddar, Rs. 10; Sheth Shivnarayen Nemani, Rs. 21; Sheth Amulakh Amichand, Rs. 10; Sheth Hirji Raghavji, Rs. 10; Sheth Khimji Khatau, Rs. 21; Sheth Durnadas Ramniyas, Rs. 5; Sheth T. M. Malvi, Rs. 5; Manibehn Mehta, Rs. 5; Sheth A. Chitre, Rs. 5; Sympathiser, Re. 1; Mr. Mhaskar, Rs. 5; Messrs Athale Shahade and Co., Rs. 2; Mrs. Navange, Rs. 2; Medical College, Rs. 3; Mr. K. Vithalrao, Rs. 8; Mr. N. A. Kamath, Rs. 6; Mr. V. A. Kamath, Rs. 2-12; and Arya Subodh Natak Mandali, Rs. 101.

A DELUSIVE BUDGET.

BEWARE OF HEAVY COMMITMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have rightly sounded a note of warning regarding the Provincial Budget. The Finance Member talk of a surplus of fifty-six lacs for the year 1922-23 and of five lacs in 1923-24! Let not the Loyalists and the Liberals go into ecstacies over this achievement! For, pray mark, learn them and inwardly digest the admissions of the Finance Member:—

(1) "We (Govt.) are unable to develop agriculture!

(2) "To prosecute medical research!

(3) "To provide adequate means of communication!

(4) "To assist higher education!

(5) "And to further primary education!—unless and until other means of taxation are provided by this Council!

The Government has no funds for these nation-building activities! And yet the same Government.

(1) Ventures on the most hazardous, expensive and unnecessary scheme of Back Bay reclamation!

(2) It has money to maintain the most highly paid Development Department in the World!

(3) It has courage to order out the largest dredger in the World!

(4) It has the boldness to undertake the largest reclamation in the World.

(5) It has the generosity to pay the largest amount to its self-styled expert!

(6) It has the nerve to do away with responsible contractors, and do the work departmentally; and if it fails, who will be the loser and thesufferer but the tax-payer?

(7) This Government has the means to reclaim lands, but no money to help agriculture!

(8) This Government has money to build chawls without windows, but no money for medical research!

(9) This Government has funds for officers' quarters, for special railway saloons, for Govt. House beautifications etc; but little for hospitals, please!

10) This is the kind of Budget, on which the Finance Member prides himself! But let the Loyalists and the Liberals take note on the city's commitments:—

	Crores.
(a) Municipality	10
(b) Improvement Trust	8½
(c) Port Trust	5
(d) Reclamation	8½
(e) Housing Scheme	9
(f) Development of Suburbs	12
Total	53

All these are huge orders for Britain! All these will lock up huge capital of the people! All these will strave Indian trade and nation building activities! When the masses have little to eat and less to clothe themselves, these most expensive, hazardous and not urgent schemes are undertaken with the ostensible object of Development, but with the real object of keeping the British factories busy! Let the members form themselves into committees, and look into the details of reclamation, Housing and Retrenchment; and they will soon find, that things are not as rosy as they are shown, and that they are saddling the new generation with a heavy burden of huge interest. The Budget is delusive and the commitments are really heavy. Beware.—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
21-3-23.

FLOGGING THE SATYAGRAHIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The only business at this juncture with me is to produce a statement given to me by one of those Mulshi prisoners who were, of late flogged by Yerawada Jail authorities.

The following is the statement given by Mr. Dattatraya Purshottam Sane of Nasik:—

"To, the Secretary, Mulshi Satyagrah Sahayak Mandal, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I, the undersigned, Mr. D. P. Sane of Nasik, do hereby say on oath, that I am one of those who were flogged. We were all given Chakki (grinding). We used to earnestly try to fulfill the alloted task (Vardi). We never refused to work. On February 8th instant out of the total Mulshi prisoners about 15 or 16 were taken before the Superintendent for not finishing the task. On being asked explanation by him we said, "we do as much as is possible for us;" on this Jailer spoke, "*Tumara Bapne Chakki Pisa nahi Iswaste Tum pista nahi kya?*" This question really surprised me and I replied "I had nothing to say". We were then asked to go for daily task.

The next day in the morning at about 6-30 a.m. only Mulshi prisoners were taken out of which eleven were warned with threat of flogging provided they did not complete the task. Five were actually flogged; and the remaining about 35 were made to see the function (flogging). The Jailer was then repeatedly warning the Warder to execute flogging—"*Jorse Maro.*"

The following Satyagrahis received flogging:—

(1) Babu Vishwanath Kapour, (Calcutta) 25 stripes.

(2) Mr. S. M. Kale (Nagpur) 20 stripes

(3) Mr. V. C. Pendharkar (Tumsar) 20 stripes.

(4) Mr. D. P. Sane (Nasik) 15 stripes.

(5) Mr. V. G. Bhosekar (Student Swavalamban Rastriya Path Shalla, Chinchwad) 10 stripes.

The only reason for this being that we could not complete our (Vardi) task. It is rather difficult to understand why the gift of flogging was bestowed upon we Satyagrahis only, when there were others who lacked in fulfilment of the task. On flogging was over I. G. pronounced, "Sir carki Jai". We were then shut up separately in European Ward room."

(Sd.) D. P. Sane.

As the above statement reads, flogging comes out because all the Satyagrahis were unable to fulfill the alloted task Inasmuch as Jail regulations allow no such punishment can be inflicted upon the prisoners.

All the Satyagrahis did suffer the flogging with indomitable courage. Their test was a type; and I am confident, they are prepared to withstand every suffering whatever the nature, with the same heroism, for they know that this is but a trifle where lives have to be sacrificed.—Yours, etc.,

LALJI PENDSE,
Secretary, Satyagrah S. Mandal.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

Further play in connection with the Western India Tennis Tournament was resumed yesterday at the Queen's Road Courts, when a further instalment of highly interesting matches was gone through. There was a large attendance of spectators and play proceeded under ideal weather conditions.

There were two matches in Gentlemen's Singles, Okamoto versus Fox and Kamamura versus Driver. The first was a very interesting fight in which Fox fully extended the Calcutta champion. Fox, however, had to admit ultimate defeat Okamoto annexing two straight sets at 6—3 and 6—4. The Japanese player played a very steady game and fully lived up to his reputation. He was exceptionally quick on footwork and it was a treat to see him run from end to end of the Court and volleying with marvellous accuracy. Fox put up a game fight, but succumbed to the superior tactics of his adversary.

Kamamura versus Driver was a comparatively innocuous affair. Kamamura easily assumed control of the game and had little difficulty in disposing off his opponent with the concession of 2 games in the first and 3 games in the second set.

The matches which attracted most attention on the part of the spectators were the events in Mixed Doubles. There were four matches in Mixed Doubles and among these pride of place must be given to the match between Lady Tata and Naoroji and Mrs. Row and Wagle. The latter pair were the winners in this event last year and it was anticipated that a great fight would ensue when two such strong combinations were pitted against each other. But the unexpected happened and Mrs. Row and Wagle were easily defeated. Naoroji played a superb game and did deadly execution at the net. Lady Tata played a confident and steady game and won numerous points through her ability just to hold on. Mrs. Row though occasionally brilliant was not so steady and some of her weak returns met with but short shrift from Naoroji at the net. The scores in this match were 6—0, 6—3.

Annett and Mrs. Swinhoe defeated Bunbury and Mrs. MacEwan in two sets of 6—2, 6—2. Annett was efficiently helped by Mrs. Swinhoe to whom should go a large part of the credit of the victory.

England and Miss Strangman and Okamoto and Mrs. Blunt were other winners of the day, the defeated couples being Bean and Mrs. Tylden Pattenson and Pitt and Mrs. Cooper. Okamoto played a dashing game and performed prodigies of valour at the net.

RESULTS.

Okamoto beat Fox 6—3, 6—4.
Kamamura beat Driver 6—2, 6—3.
England and Miss Strangman beat Bean and Mrs. Tylden Pattenson 6—4, 6—1.
Naoroji and Lady Tata beat Wagle and Mrs. Row 6—0, 6—3.
Annett and Mrs. Swinhoe beat Bunbury and Mrs. MacEwan 6—2, 6—2.
Okamoto and Mrs. Blunt beat Pitt and Mrs. Cooper 6—3, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Court No. 2, 4 p.m.—Bean versus Desai. Followed by Ranga Rao and Wagle versus Okamoto and Fakuda.
Court No. 4. 5 p.m.—Pitt and Parton versus Tomonaga and Kamamura.
Court No. 5. 5 p.m.—Annett versus Kawamura.
Court No. 6. 5 p.m.—England and Hosie versus Naoroji and Wadia.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The entries for the Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles for the All Bandra Tennis Tournaments will close on Sunday the 4th March at 7 p.m.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Durban.—Murky weather prevailed, today, when the deciding Test Match was resumed before a crowd numbering five thousand. The wicket was in good condition. England made 241 and South Africa have scored 111 for three wickets. England's plucky last-wicket partnership between Russell and Gilligan produced 92 runs. Russell made 111 before losing his wicket. Only the other player to score two separate hundreds in a Test Match is Australian Bazil sley, who did so at the Oval in 1909. Russell gave a magnificent display and hit ten fours. Gilligan hit hard for his 39 runs. South Africans made a poor start, losing three wickets for 64, but Nourse and Tayler put up a dogged stand. The stumps were drawn at 5 o'clck owing to bad light.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The market continued dull and lifeless in all sections. Jutes in sympathy with Hessians marked some decline in values and sellers were unable to get on. Clive and Howrah fluctuated within the quarter of a rupee. Cottons were steady. Dunbars and Kesorams maintaining their rates of previous day. Coals had sellers without any existing support. Tea and Miscellaneous came in for small turnover without anything of interest to record. War bonds remained firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 58/3, 5½ per cent. war bonds (1928) 100/14, 6 per cent. (1926) 100/10.

Bank:—Imperial 317.

Railways:—Arrakan Light 60, Ahmadpur Katwa 50, Burdwan Cutwa 49/8, Buktiarpure Behar Light 64, Howrah Amta 90, Hishiarpur Doab 64.

Cotton:—Agra United 4/9, Dunbar 232, Kesoram 6/15.

Jute:—Birla 6 s.l., Clive 33/13, Howrah 41/9, Kelvin 650.

Coal:—Baraboni 15/4, Kalapahari 26. New Beerbhoom 32/12, Royal 1/10, Standard 72, Talcher Coal 8/12.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ordinary 8/8, deferred 17/4, Britannia Biscuit 6/8, Achard 21/8, Titaghur Paper 8/12, Port Shipping 20/5.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was sixteen pence and the demand bills were sixteen and one thirtysecond pence.

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Flooring French, Italian, Continental and English to suit every pocket. Ceiling, partitions and roofs of whether sheds can be prepared without an apparent joints as hard as iron. The same stand all weather are fire proof and worm proof.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF PROMINENT INDIAN LEADERS

THE ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI

will stage

"SATWA SAPHALYA"

or the

"TRIUMPH OF CHASTITY"

and

MESSAGE OF CHARKHA

with

SPECIAL INDIAN DANCES

BY

MISS MARY

the famous Egyptian Dancer

on SATURDAY the 24th February 1923 at 3 p. m. (S.T.) in

The BOMBAY THEATRE, near Grant Road Corner.

Rates of tickets :—Rs. 25, 15, 10, 7, 5, 3, 2, and 1.

Tickets can be had from :

Mr. Laxmidas R. Tairsee, 70 Apollo Street,

" Govindji Vasanji, Sweetmeat Saloon, Grant Road.

" Chhaganlal P. Nanavathy, Amber Tip's Building, Near Parsee Statue,

" C P. Nanavathy, Bagirithibai Building Chikkalwadi, Tardeo.

Bombay Theatre between 4 and 9 P.M.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ARREST

10th MARCH to

MAHATMA GANDHI'S IMPRISONMENT

18th MARCH

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deserves SPECIAL ATTENTION at the present time—a bad auctioneer injures the market of the goods entrusted to him—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry shoots out. The remedy is simple.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, February 22, 1923.

INDIAN UNREST.

The theme of Indian unrest has been so often dealt with, through so many *cycles* has it passed that it has almost become an epic and like an epic it never ends but just leaves off. Superannuated civilians and ex-satraps are expected to give their countrymen the benefit of their experiences in India—though the lectures are seldom well attended—and they generally harp on the same tune, made familiar to English ears by Sir Valentine Chirol. Lord Ronaldshay, in keeping with the hallowed tradition, read the other day an address on Indian unrest before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts, London. The ex-Governor of Bengal, as is well known by this time, is some thing more than a mere politician. We know him as a dilettante writer and the Pundits of Bengal complimented him as a great Orientalist—perhaps they wanted to crack a joke at his lordship's expense. He, therefore, dealt with the problem from a higher altitude and his thesis was "A Clash of Ideals as a Source of Indian Unrest." As the title stands it is unexceptionable, but if Lord Ronaldshay sought to find in the clash of ideals the sole source and explanation of unrest in this country, he was far from right. No anthropological research into the racial traits of the English and the Indians is needed to understand the causes of the unrest in the year of grace 1923. They are as clear as daylight and their solution demands the services of a statesman with vision rather than those of a dilettante, steeped though he be in Vedic lore.

The question is not whether English civilisation is more spiritual than Indians believe it to be, nor whether Indians should follow Tagore or Gandhi in reclaiming their country from the cultural conquest of England. The question is: How long is the steel-frame indispensable for India and India is to remain under tutelage and deprived of her inherent right to govern herself. Lord Ronaldshay, quoting from Dr. Anand Coomarswamy, lamented the depressing spectacle of "the peasant cloth ed in Manchester cottons of appalling hue and meaningless design." The beautiful Indian printed cottons of Madras "disppeared before an avalanche of cheap machine-made goods from Manchester, ornamented with perfectly meaningless decorations, such as rows of bicycles or pictures of bank notes.' This heresy provoked the ire of Lord Peel, which Lord Ronaldshay tried to pacify by remarking that Dr. Coomarswamy's opinion at least raised the question "whether Manchester goods were selected for shipment with due consideration of their appropriateness to the market to which they were being despatched."

Dr. Coomarswamy's horror of Manchester designs may touch the artistic soul of Lord Ronaldshay, but the people of India cannot dismiss the problem as a mere clash of ideals. They see in the imports from Manchester the root cause of India's poverty. The fundamental source of unrest in this respect is not "the heat generated by the clash of two conflicting ideals", but more material considerations. And what is true of Manchester's Empire over India is also true of Britain's Empire. Even Lord Ronaldshay, mystically inclined though he be, will admit that *Kudos* is, at least, as much a source of Indian unrest as a clash of ideals.

CONGRESS WORK IN GUJARAT.

The Congress workers of Gujarat have begun in right earnest to give effect to the resolutions passed by the Gaya Session. It is to the credit of Gujarat that her workers and the mass of people are unaffected by the dissensions in the Congress over the Council entry question. The subcommittee appointed by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has set on foot a vigorous propaganda to enrol Congress members and to recruit 3,000 volunteers. The response given by Surat and Broach districts in so short a time by substantially contributing to the Congress quota of volunteers and Congress members is an encouraging indication that Gujarat will successfully fulfil her appointed task by the 18th of March, the anniversary day of the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. No province in India, with the possible exception of Audhra, has reaped greater benefits from of the Congress constructive programme and no province, without any exception, has succeeded to a comparatively greater extent, in abolishing untouchability and the evil of drink, than Gujarat. The agriculturists of Gujarat, before they were advised to take to spinning and weaving, knew of no supplementary occupation for their hours of leisure. They and their women-folk have enthusiastically taken to the charka. As a result, many decaying villages and cottages have thrived during the last two years; and many of those peasants who had hardly rags to cover their bodies with are seen today fully dressed in khaddar. The awakening witnessed among the backward classes is, in fact, a remarkable testimony to the success of Congress work among the masses. A communique recently issued by the Publicity Bureau of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee referring to the effect of work among Kaliparaj people of Surat District says:—"The public would be agreeably surprised to learn that these people as a whole have almost completely given up the use of wine, toddy and flesh-eating. They are leaving off the use of spiked sticks for driving bullocks. Whole villages have cleaned their houses and destroyed their utensils which had been used uptil now in cooking meat. All men are enjoined to bathe twice and women thrice a day. Thousands who could barely put on tattered rags are clad in khaddar to-day. While the liquor shop-keepers have not hesitated to place great temptations in their way, the community has successfully withstood them, and kept firmly to its noble resolve." A conference of Kaliparaj people was recently held in a village in Surat District under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabbhai Patel, when about 20,000 of these people were present and resolved to abstain from the use of liquor, foreign cloth and heavy ornaments. From the beginning Gujarat has had boundless faith in the Mahatma's constructive programme, a faith which has been amply justified by the mass awakening. There is fortunately no solid rank of waverers in that province and so the Congress work goes on with unabated vigour. If the leaders in other parts of the country had the same burning faith in the potentialities of the Swadeshi programme as the workers in Gujarat have had, the present political depression would not have overtaken the people. The example of Gujarat should serve as an encouragement to the Congress workers in different parts of the country.

NON-COOPERATION IN PALESTINE.

The Palestine Arab Delegation in London has just received a cable from the Executive of the Arab Congress of Palestine pretesting against the new constitution and expressing unanimous determination to boycott the elections, because, the Executive of the Congress declares, "the new Legislative Council will not represent the overwhelming majority of Palestinians and is calculated to enhance the already very perturbed conditions in Palestine." The new constitution with its philanthropic purpose of placing the people of Palestine on the path of "progressive realisation of self-government" mocks their demand for freedom. And no self-respecting people can bring itself to accept it. The Executive of Arab Congress of Palestine has, therefore, taken the only honourable course of expressing its unanimous determination to boycott the elections to the new Legislative Council and has thus furnished an object-lesson to those in India who have begun to lose faith in the principle and practice of the Non-Cooperation movement. The weapon which the great Indian leader has presented to his countrymen is the only effective weapon which a subject nation can wield to win its freedom and the vision and statesmanship of the Mahatma are daily being justified by the manner in which other peoples, not only in Asia but in Europe also are assimiliating his teachings and following his methods.

Notes of the Day

A Thought for the Day.

"To suffer woes which hope thinks infinite;
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night,
To love, to bear, to hope till Hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates;
Neither to change, to falter, nor repent;
This like the glorious Titan is to be
Great, good and joyous, beautiful and free;
This is alone life, joy, Empire, and Victory."

SHELLEY.

Special Privileges for Colonials.

When a Legislative Assembly claiming to represent the nation, proceeds deliberately to accord to alien Colonials—the very Colonials who have been humiliating the nationals of its own country in all manner of ways—a status in the eye of law superior to that which is enjoyed by the children of the soil, the slave mentality with which it is affected can be easily perceived. The Assembly concedes with an easy conscience the official position that depriving the Colonials of their existing "privileges" would create an "unfavourable atmosphere" in England and might harm the cause of Indians overseas, whereas if these "privileges" so long enjoyed by Colonials are kept intact, a "favourable atmosphere in England "and a better atmosphere" in the Colonies would be created. And what are these "privileges?" That they should enjoy a higher status than the children of the soil themselves! The pillars of latter-day democracy in India readily fall in with this official logic and are commended by the high-priests of the bureaucracy for their patriotism and sweet reasonableness. Mr. Samarth, while he very properly reminded the Home Member that the exclusion of the Colonials was urged not on the ground of retaliation but because there was no reason why India should grant them special privileges not enjoyed by her nationals in the Colonies, thought that after all it was a trifling matter! Mr. Rangachariar wanted his countrymen to teach " a lesson in magnanimity" to the people outside—by accepting a position of inferiority for themselves in comparison with aliens sojourning in teh country! Mr. Jamnadas deprecated the suggestion that he and his colleagues were agreeing to the privileged status of the Colonials because of their helplessness. He sees "practical politics"—which in the Assembly passes for statesmanship!—in the attitude of the House. He is oppressed more with "the difficulties of the British Government" than with the humiliation of his own countrymen. Well might the people of this country exclaim "Save us from the 'statesmanship' of our self-styled legislators!"

Committee on Mercantile Marine.

We have learnt on the best authority that the newly constituted Committee on the Indian Mercantile Marine is contemplating course of procedure, which, if permitted, woul be tantamount to a betrayal of the country's interest. We do not quite know what those members of the Legislative Assembly who had championed the cause of a revision of India' fiscal policy, think of the studied omission the word "Protection" from the official amendment to the original straightforward reso lution. But even those who have suffere themselves to be hypnotised by the Hon. Mr Innes' platitudes must realise that the practi cal success of the new fiscal policy will indissolubly connected with, and in a large measure dependent upon, the development by India of an efficient mercantile marine her own. The terms of reference to thi Committee leave room for an apprehensio that its recommendations may, from the begin ing, be deflected into channels that cannot minister to the utmost benefit of India. But overlooking the narrowness of these terms; overlooking also the fact, itself portentous, that though the Committee was promised several months ago, its actual constitution was delayed most inexplicably till the last month—we must still confess we were not prepared for this new development of Fabian tactics. We think the time has come to demand whether the wire-pullings of high-placed advisers of the Government of India are not responsible for this new device defeat or circumvent India's national aspirations.

Contemplated Postponement of Enquiry.

For, consider what a delay of twelve months might mean in this instance. The Committe in question is reported to have settled only th preliminary details of its intended inquiry and postponed examination of witnesses till the next cold weather. But next cold weather promises to be one of the most exciting that we have seen in recent years, and the public mind most naturally will be deflected from all such minor issues, however important they are likely to prove eventually. Does the Committee intend to minimise the significance the intensity of public opinion on such issues? It certainly could not have adopted a bette course to that end, but, we submit, in that case it would not have anything like a reasonably sufficient material upon which to base its recommendations. A kindred committee the so-called Deck Passengers' Committee, two years ago worked all through the heat of the summer to present a report in reasonable time. And there is no reason why this Committee should not do so or, at least, carry on its inquiry now by inviting witnesses to a common centre instead of touring the country in a "train de luxe". The suggested alternative may even be more economical. But even if financially it seems unfavourable, it would be less harmful to the country, on the whole, to adopt this seemingly extravagant suggestion than to permit a postponement of this most vital inquiry.

Unseemly Attack.

The "Pioneer" recently permitted its Delhi correspondent to indulge in an unseemly attack on Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Member of the Legislative Assembly, the head and front of whose offending was that he persisted in putting supplementary questions to official members who had failed to supply him with dequate information in reply to interpellations tabled by him. The correspondent after dwelling on Mr. Ahmed's "eccentricities" and "rhetorical absurdities," went on to insinuate that a curb should be put on the latter's "insatiable thirst for knowledge." We have gone through the official report of the proceedings of the Assembly and we find that it is the official members rather than Mr. Ahmed who were responsible for the so-called waste of time of the Assembly. Mr. Ahmed's questions dealt with such important matters as the Inchcape Committee's labours, Indian seamen's grievances, Indian representation on the Assembly of the League of Nations and the resignation of Mr. Bhurgri of his membership of the Council of State. If the official members had not been chary of imparting information, in the supercilious and secretive manner dear to the heart of the bureaucrat, there would have been no occasion for Mr. Ahmed to heckle the members as he did. We know official quarters do not relish being tackled in in this manner but they have to thank themselves for the rapier thrusts of the non-official members.

STATE RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENT.

(BY CHANDRIKA PRASAD.)

The Railway Board's administration Report for 1920-21 showed that of the total working expenses of the State Railways amounting to 60,29 lakhs, 26,68 lakhs or 44.45 per cent were on railway staff. This is a very high percentage. In the previous articles it has been shown that the staff of higher officials has been increased by 24 per cent in numbers and by 65.20 per cent. in salaries over the figures of 1912. The total expenses on whole staff were merely doubled since 1913-14. The need for increasing the numbers of superior officers has not been explained; it is not justified by the small increase in the mileage. From all accounts, I have received at Railwaymen's Conferences I gather that the numbers of superior officers on the State Railways have been unduly increased during the recent years. The cadre of officers should be carefully examined. Their numbers should be reduced to actual requirements. The system of working should be changed so as to stop all duplication and multiplication of work; and salaries of all offices and subordinatees clerks and menials, fixed on reasonable scales according to Indian conditions.

Excessive Salaries.

It is surprising that the salaries of the highest officials in India are much higher than those in the continentl countries and in China and Japan. The following are the figures I obtained from the various countries in 1921-22 :—

Country	Minimum Equivalent in Rupees	Maximum Equivalent in Rupees	Proportion of
Norway	2,250	16,666	1.7
France	2,375	30,000	1.13
Sweden	1,650	8,750	1.5
Denmark	3,320	16,000	1.5
Belgium	2,187½	17,500	1.8
Holland	...	...	...
Italy	2,580	16,200	1.6
Germany	825	9,000	1.11
Switzerland	875	12,500	1.14
Japan	540	12,000	1.22
China	600	19200	1.32
India	180	42,000	1.233

(a) Applies to Subordinates, such as Trains guards, station masters Assistant Station Masters, etc. Salaries of clerks, menials, and workmen are not given in the scale.

For special posts for which experts may be required from a foreign country, we should pay liberally but that should not be the case with every post which is held by a non-Indian at present. The monopolists are keeping Indians out in order to maintain their monopoly and that is why we often hear them say "Indians are unfit for higher appointments" or "Indians are not available for certain offices." These are mere excuses and it is surprising the authorities are so reluctant to provide facilities for the training of Indians for the higher offices in the Railway service. I would strongly suggest that necessary arrangements be made for the training of Indians as Mechanical Engineer in the railway workshops, and for the opening of railways classes for Railway Traffic and Accounts in the Colleges of Commerce and Economics in India with a guarantee from Government that students passed from such colleges shall be engaged for Railway service. The dearth of qualified men will thus completely cease. Will the Government compel the European Officers in charge of railway workshops to give the necessary training to educated Indians without any restriction? The circular issued in 1920 by the Railway Board on this subject has hardly had any appreciable effect on the Railway Administrations. Owing to the attitude of the Workshop Superintendents in India, educated Indians have to go to England for mechanical and electrical Engineering while the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission has made it abundantly clear that facilities for such training already exist to large extent in the Railway Workshops in India. We are surprised that adequate action has not been taken to carry out the urgent recommendations of the Royal Commission on Public Services and of the Industrial Commission for mechanical training of Indians in the railway workshops. The Government of India have merely thrown this burden upon the Provincial Governments, while the Railway Workshops are under their own control. Even though a recommendation has been more emphatically made by the Railway Committee nothing has been done yet, although the Commerce and Industry member has promised to use a portion of the special grant of 150 crores for this purpose. It is hoped the Legislative Assembly will see that the proper arrangements are carried out without further delay. Unfortunately the Railway Administrations have not yet made suitable arrangements for such training, although the great importance and urgency of establishing necessary technical schools in connection with the Railway Workshops, has been urged by three successive Commissions, viz., The Royal Commission on Public Services of 1912-14. The Indian Industrial Commission of 1916-18. The Indian Raidway Committee of 1920-21.

Lack of Training Facilities for Indians.

The circular of the Government of India mentioned above is very lukewarm and the Railway Administration are very slow to move in the required direction although eight years have passed since the recommendation was made by the Royal Commission in the following terms:—

"A determined and immediate effort should be made to provide better education-

(Continued on page 9).

IRAQ.

GRADUAL BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FAVOURED.

MINISTER OF DEFENCE INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Minister of Defence of the Iraq Government who is at present in London awaiting the Government's decision with regard to Mesopotamia, interviewed by Reuter, said that an immediate British withdrawal from Mesopotamia would be disastrous. The Iraq Government favoured gradual withdrawal by which the Iraq Government would soon be left to run the country without any cost to the British tax-payer. Iraq was at present not in a position to withstand an invasion, but peace with Turkey and the ratification of the recent Anglo-Iraquian Treaty would enable the withdrawal of the British except a minimum air force and a few British advisers paid by the Iraq Government.—Reuter.

IRAQ RAILWAYS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lt. Col. Arthur Murray, Major Ormsby-Gore said that no decision had been reached with regard to the disposal o the Iraq railways. Government was considering the matter, and intended to relieve the British taxpayer of the burden of these railways, as early as possible. He anticipated that if any charge was incurred after the end of the present financial year it would be on military grounds and not on acount of ordinary civil expenditure.

Lt.-Col. Murray asked: "Does that mean we are going to cut our losses straightaway?"

Major Ormsby-Gore replied that the personnel had been already reduced and the railways were now paying their ordinary working expenses.—Reuter.

BRITISH RESPONSIBILITIES IN IRAQ.

MOTION FOR DRASTIC CURTAILMENT LOST.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons, to-day, the debate on the address to the Throne was resumed.

Mr. George Lambert moved an amendment suggesting an immediate drastic curtailment of British responsibilities in Mesopotamia. The mover criticised the heavy expenditure already incurred and said he hoped the Anglo-Iraqian Treaty would not be ratified.

Mr. Lambert said that he believed the Government was embarking on a dangerous imperial policy. From the standpoint of strategy, to-day's defence of India was not in the mountains bordering Afghanistan but in Mosul.

Colonel Wedgwood urged for a revision of the Mesopotamian Mandate with due consideration to the population and to the views of the Turkish Government. He feared that the British might be dragged into war in Mesopotamia following a Kurdish rising as an outcome of Turksh infiltration.

Mr. Mitchell Banks, in the course of his maiden speech, supporting the amendment said that the Arabs did not believe that the British were in Mesopotamia from purely disinterested motives and the rest of the Mahomedan world sympathised with the Arabs. The House should reflect on the grave manner in which this would react on India. It did not matter whether the rumours were true or false but tales were being told in the Indian bazaars by amiable young gentlemen who came to Britain to get educated in the Inner Temple and elsewhere, for more efficient propagation of sedition afterwards.

Mr. Asquith said he had hitherto urged concentration in the Basra zone, but he was not now prepared to advocate military occupation or retention of Basra. He hoped the Government would wind up British responsibilities in Mesopotamia.

Mr. Bonar Law declared that the Cabinet had to consider not only the past history but also a new fact, namely, the Turkish Treaty.

Mr. Bonar Law asked the House not to pass the resolution which would affect tomorrow's discussion at Angora on the peace treaty, with which he emphasised the question was bound up. The Cabinet was paying close attention to the matter and had an open mind; but he was unable to state its decision in the present circumstances.

The amendment was rejected.—Reuter.

ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

ADOPTED IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 20

The House of Commons has adopted the Address to the Throne after rejecting another Labour amendment criticising the administration of the Pensions Ministry, by 307 votes to 176.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 20.

It is officially stated that the British Industries Fair which was opened by the King, yesterday, has already been visited by 2,250 buyers coming from all parts of the world. One section, which seems to have particularly impressed these visitors, is that devoted to pottery. Nearly 500 firms are represented in this section. Prices are much lower than those of the last year, with the result that an excellent number of orders has already been taken. The section exhibiting paper printing and office appliances is also booking orders freely, and jewellery and cutlery are doing specially well.—B.O.W.

Telegraphic communication by a land line between India, Jalalabad, and Kabul was opened on Feb. 19th.

LAUSANNE TREATY.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS DRAFT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Constantinople.—A message states that the Angora National Assembly will discuss the draft of the Lausanne Treaty to-day.—Reuter.

ANGORA'S COUNTER PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Paris.—A message from Constantinople states that it is believed in well-informed circles there that the Angora National Assembly will approve the proposals accepted by Ismet Pasha at Lausanne and draft counter-proposals on the undecided financial and economic questions which will be transmitted to the Secretariat of the Lausanne Conference.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Gibraltar.—The first battalion of the Wellington Regiment have left for Constantinople aboard the transport "Poland."—Reuter.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lt.-Colonel Howard-Bury with regard to the Indianisation of eight units of the Indian army mentioned in Lord Rawlinson's speech, Lord Winterton explained how the Indianisation would be carried out; and edded that the evolution of the scheme would be watched with sympathetic interest.

Sir Frederick Banbury asked whether this step, which some Members thought extremely foolish, had been carried out with the sanction of the Government.

Lord Winterton replied:—"Yes; and I deprecate very strongly any criticism of the scheme which may have an effect of discouraging at the outset of their careers the enthusiasm of youny Indian officers."

GRADUAL TRANSFERENCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

Asked whether any British officers would be "axed" as a result of this step, Lord Winterton emphasised that the scheme provided for a gradual transference of British officers to other British units, beginning with subalterns.—Reuter.

"1112 PERSONS PUT IN JAIL."

FOR OFFENCES CONNECTED WITH POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Major Atlee, Lord Winterton said that 1112 persons had been put in jail in India for offences connected with political movements.—Reuter

RELEASE OF PRISONERS IN U. P.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Wedgwood, Lord Winterton emphasised that the release of prisoners in the United Provinces was merely a continuation of the policy which had already been put into operation.—Reuter.

INDIAN STORES DEPT.

DENIAL OF LARGE PURCHASES FROM CONTINENT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons, Captain Terrell declared that the Indian Stores Department had been placing very large contracts on the Continent, and he urged that steps should be taken to see that British traders were given preference.

Lord Winterton emphasised that the latest figures he had shewed that by far the largest part of Government of India's requirements were purchased in Britain.

Commander Bellairs:—"In view of the fact that the British taxpayer pays for the entire naval defence of India, will Lord Winterton make representations that the Indians should do more for taxpayers in Britain?"

Here the Speaker intervened.—Reuter.

INCHCAPE REPORT.

PROBABLE TIME OF PUBLICATION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lt.-Col. Howard-Bury, Lord Winterton said it was not proposed to publish seperately Part One of the Inchcape Report which would be embodied entirely in the Committee's final Report which the Government of India proposed to publish without delay. It would probably be presented about the end of the month. He proposed that copies should be made available in England at the earliest date practicable after the receipt of the Report from India.—Reuter.

CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

CAUSE OF DISALLOWING HIM TO LAND IN BOMBAY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Colonel Wedgwood, with regard to the refusal to allow Charles Ashleigh to land in Bombay, in September last, Earl Winterton said that Ashleigh was sentenced in the United States in 1918 to ten years' imprisonment under the Espionage Act; was released in 1921 and deported to England in February 1922; and was in Berlin in July, where the agents of the Third International entrusted him with letters to be delivered in India, His object in going to India was to spread Communist propaganda.—Reuter.

RUHR TUG-OF-WAR.

GENERAL STRIKE AT DOSSELDORF.

BANK, RY. & POSTAL WORKERS DOWN TOOLS.

GERMAN PROTEST TO ALLIED GOVTS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Tug-of-war all over the Ruhr area is being continued with unabated vigour. A General strike has been proclaimed in Dusseldorf as a protest against the expulsion of Burgemaster Coerdgen.

The French arrested the Director of Posts in Mainz, whereupon the postal workers walked out and communications have consequently been interrupted.

All banks in Mainz are closed because the bank manager was arrested and sentenced to 25 days' imprisonment for disobeying the French.

Employees in the Reichsbank branch in Gelsenkirchen have gone on strike following the arrest of the Director of the Bank.—Reuter.

PROTEST TO ALLIED GOVTS.

AGAINST EXPULSIONS OF GERMAN OFFICIALS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Berlin.—The German Government has sent a note to the French, British and Belgian Governments and the Rhineland Commission in Coblenz, vigorously protesting against the expulsions of German officials from the occupied territories, and also the "brutal" manner in which the expulsions have been carried out.—Reuter.

RY. WORKMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Dusseldorf.—Workmen on the Duren-Grevenbroich section of the railway which the French have taken over from the British have struck, refusing to carry on under the supervision of the French military authorities.—Reuter.

USE OF FLEET OF 38 TUGS.

FRENCH DEVICE FOR CARRYING TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Dusseldorf.—Only one coal train left from France yesterday, but the French are carrying out transport arrangements by water y means of a fleet of 38 tugs.—Reuter.

BRITISH PROPOSALS.

FRENCH GOVT. AGREE TO GIVE TRIALS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Paris.—*Petit Parisien* understands that the French Government has agreed to give the British proposals a trial and Generals Godley and Payot are settling as to how many French trains are to be permitted to run daily, but other papers state that the French are still pressing for further concessions.—Reuter.

"GERMANY GUILTY OF BAD FAITH."

"THE TIMES" ON RUHR TUSSLE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 20.

The "Times" referring to the voting on the Liberal amendment to the Address to the Throne, says that the House of Commons has, by an unexpectedly large majority, endorsed the Government's cautious attitude regarding the Ruhr question. "Meanwhile, this country is deeply disturbed by the Ruhr adventure, and is looking eagerly for some possible end to it." While declaring that "we do not even know what France's aims are", the paper says: "officially she is still seeking reparations in the Ruhr, and, for the present argument, must proceed on the plane of reparations. Now, on this plane Germany herself might do something to help the matters. The German Government is obstructing blindly and vaguely resisting, apparently in the hope that some help may come from outside. It seems that in all the world outside there exists a deep feeling that in the matter of reparations Germany has been guilty of bad faith. This impression has not been effaced by anything that has happened in the Ruhr. The proposals for reparations, when made, have been belated and unsatisfactory and the efforts of the Cuno Government to present a sound financial plan towards the end of the last year were largely thwarted by the refusal of leading business men to support it. Germany could do a great deal to clear the situation now if she were to make a firm offer strengthened by pledges and guarantees from the German Industry. The British plan was never seriously discussed on France or Germany. The fault of Germany is that she has never made a serious offer that would show her goodwill."—B. O. W.

SETTLEMENT OF COALMINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Paris.—The virtual settlement of the coalminers' strike is due to their rejection of the Communists' appeals after increase in their wages had been obtained.—Reuter.

GERMANS CUT OFF GAS SUPPLY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Berlin.—The Minister of Railways has instructed the railway administrations to interrupt the supply of gas, water and electricity to all statiogs under French or Belgian military control.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF RAILWAY TRANSIT.

STRIP OF BRITISH ZONE HANDED OVER TO FRENCH

LONDON, Feb. 20.

While no official news has been received in London of the actual handing over, it was arranged that the strip of British zone through which the Neuss-Duren line runs was to have been handed over to the French last night. There is no question of the British retirement as no British troops were recently quartered in the district. Generals Godley and Payot are still discussing the general question of railway transit. No fresh demands have been made from Paris and the general impression in London is that the situation has considerably eased.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST BURGOMASTER'S EXPULSION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Dusseldorf.—A number of shops have been closed as a protest against the arrest and expulsion of the Chief Burgomaster.

The Central Telegraph Office has been closed both as a punishment and to enable the acts of sabotage to be repaired—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHAGENS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

A feature of foreign exchanges was the strength of the sterling on New York, viz., 4.70 7/8.—Reuter.

The value of sterling on New York again rose sharply in the foreign exchange market, and closed at 4.71⅜ which is the highest quotation since March 1919. French and Begian francs recovered somewhat but the German marks weaker.—B.O.W

DECONTROL OF HOUSES.

STATEMENT BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Health says that it will be impossible to decontrol houses in next June as recommended by the Onslow Report. The Ministry proposes to decontrol houses of two of the higher categories in June 1924 when it is hoped, in view of the activity of the building trade, that sufficient number of such houses will have been built; the remainder of houses will be decontrolled in June 1925.

FUTURE OF ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN.

Sir Aurther Griffith-Boscawen is making the question of housing the principal plank of his platform at Litcham where a bye-election is shortly due and the electors there interpreted his recent speech on housing as meaning that all tenants would be protected till 1925. Hence, the statement of the Ministry is disappointing to them. Housing problem is also the feature of the electioneering campaign at East Willesden where a bye-election has been necessitated by Sir Mallaby-Deely's retirement. There Liberal Johnstone is opposing the Conservative candidate Colonel Stanley, a brother of the Earl of Derby.—Reuter.

HANDSOME DONATION TO ROYAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

One hundred thousand sterling has been donated to the Royal Society for the purpose of scientific research, by Sir Alfred Yarrow who says that he is convinced that the future prosperity of the country is dependent on the encouragement of such research.—Reuter.

UNDERGROUND WORKERS RESUME WORK.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Paris.—The National Council of the Federation Unitaire of Underground Workers has decided to resume work to-morrow except in Mosells coal-fields. In the event of certain centres not obtaining satisfaction, it is understood that a strike is contemplated on March 4th.—Reuter.

ZAGHLUL PASHA'S HOUSE.

RAIDED BY POLICE.

OCCUPANTS TURNED OUT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Cairo.—Following the Wafd Delegation's manifesto, the police raided Zaghlul Pasha's house which is the Delegation's meeting place and searched and turned out the occupants. They also closed up the premises and have placed a guard outside.—Reuter.

ADLY PASHA DENOUNCED.

"BRITAIN IMPOSING HIS PREMIERSHIP ON EGYPT."

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Cairo.—The Wafd Nationalist Delegation has issued a strong anti-British manifesto, declaring that Britain is attempting to impose ex-premier Adly Pasha on the country as Premier, and violently denouncing Adly Pasha as a tool of the English, alleging that he fired on peaceful citizens of Egypt during his Premiership.

It is understood that Adly Pasha still declines to assume the Premiership.—Reuter.

LUXOR TREASURES.

MEASURES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THEFT.

Luxor.—Tutankhamen's dust will not be distrubted this season. The Inner Chamber will probably be screened off at the end of the week and the debris piled at the entrance to the tombshaft as the most effective protection against theft. The police guard will remain throughout the summer. Meanwhile the excavators will devote themselves to laboratory work until the season is over.—Reuter.

LEAGUE'S MANDATES COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Sir Edward Lugard succeeds Major Ormsby-Gore as the British Member on the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER.

AMERICA GOING TO COMBAT BRITISH RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Washington.—Seven hundred and fifty rubmanufacturers have been invited to attend a meeting on February 28th. to discuss measures to combat the British restriction scheme.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL POLICE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Sir Charles Yate called attention to a report of the Inspector-General of Police in Bombay with regard to the need for speedy and drastic measures to improve the prospects of officers in the Imperial Police. Lord Winterton said that the Royal Commission on the Indian Services would, of course, have to give special attention to the position of police. Thirty recruits were required from England, this year, but no difficulty in obtaining them was anticipated —Reuter.

INDIAN CIVIL PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Indian Civil Pensions Committee has addressed a memorandum to the Members of the House of Commons setting forth the grievance of officers who retired before 1913 regarding their pensions.—Reuter.

REBATE ON HIDES AND SKINS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Bellairs, Lord Winterton said that the rebate on hides and skins imported into England had been in force, but the value of this trade was inconsiderable. Otherwise there was no specific advantage to Imperial trade with India over foreign trade. As a result of free competition, by far the greater part of Government stores imported into India was of British manufacture.—Reuter.

BIGGEST PASSENGER AIR-LINER.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 20.

The biggest passenger air liner, built for Continental airways, is nearing completion in Handley-Page sheds at the London Air Station, Croydon. The machine is driven by two Rolls-Royce engines, totalling 750 horse-power and carries baggage freight and mails.—B.O.W.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death has taken place of Mr. Richard Haddock, an ex-Commodore of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Sir William Garth, an ex-Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.—Reuter.

In a match in the League Third Division (Northern Section) Wigan Borough beat Stalybridge City by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

"NO TAX" CAMPAIGN.

SURAT NON-COOPERATORS' NEW MOVE.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Feb. 21.

The "No Tax" campaign against the Committee of management appointed by the Government of Bombay superseding the Surat Municipality seems to have taken a vigorous form. As the Committee were unable to collect the taxes satisfactorily the requested the Government to lend them a special tax collector. Thereupon Mr. Doshji Nagindas who was at Bardoli in 1921 at the time of the intended Civil Disobedience campaign was appointed as the special tax collector invested with special powers of issuing distress warrants against those who refused to pay taxes.

Mr. Doshji has begun his work and has to-day served distress warrants on several prominent non-cooperators of Surat including Dr. Amichand and Mr. Munsiff both ex-members of the suspended Municipality. Property worth about Rs. 275 in all was attached for about Rs. 160 due as taxes and this included chairs, silk coats, silk cloth, benches etc.

People welcomed this officer and gave him every facility to attach these things and throughout they remained perfectly quiet. They are firm in their resolve not to pay taxes though further attachments are still in contemplation.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops is going on peacefully and vigorously. Volunteers are ha assed by shopkeepers but they are quite quiet yet.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Feb. 21.

The announced meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at 2 p.m. on the 27th February at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad. Arrangements for lodgings and boarding of the members are being made by the Secretary Provincial Congress Committee Hewitt Road, Allahabad, to whom members should send intimation if they like.

THE NEW PARTY.

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

The meeting of the Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party commenced sitting 3 p.m. yesterday at Anand Bhawan and sat till 8 p.m. The proceedings are not open to Press. There were present at the meeting Sjt. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, Messrs. Kapildeo Malaviya, Deoratan Sharma, C. S. Ranga Iyer, Nihal Chand Vaish, Zahoor Ahmed, Krishnaballav Sahai, Chandra Bans Sahai, Sen Gupta, Phookan, Ghokale, Aney, A Rangaswami Iyengar, Satyamoorti and many others numbering about a hundred. It is understood the meeting is considering the rules and the programme. It is, also, understood the party will settle rules and the programme of work first and later on consider the proposals regarding a compromise with the majority. If the proposals developed into an actual compromise, the work as sketched will be suspended, for such period as might be decided upon by the party. The meeting is expected to finish its work to-morrow. The Allahabad Municipal Board's address to Sjt. D is to be presented this evening.

A. I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

DESHBANDHU DAS TO PRESIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

The next session of All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at Lahore in March, Mr. C. R. Das will preside.

CHAURI CHAURA APPEALS.

PT. MALAVIYA TO LEAD ARGUMENTS FOR APPELLANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

Appeals of the accused connected in the Chauri Chaura case will be heard by Sir Greenwood Mears Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pigott in the Allahabad High Court on the 7th March when, it is expected, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will lead arguments for the appellants.

ARREST AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

Mahomed Usman Kutadeeb, Secretary of the Provincial Khilafat Committee was arrested to-day for alleged seditious speech and remanded to custody. The case against him will come up before the District Magistrate on Tuesday next.

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

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"A DECEPTIVE BUDGET."

FICTITIOUS MERITS EXPOSED.

WASTE IN HIGH QUARTERS.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

Mr. Chitale mentioned that he had received a telegram from the villagers of Bhagur about the strike there, for the last 50 days and more.

A resolution was then brought forward congratulating Princess Mary and her husband on the birth of a child.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said when bringing such a resolution the House should be generally consulted. The resolution was however adopted.

OUTCRY AGAINST FAT SALARIES.

Mr. J. B. Petit continuing the discussion on the budget congratulated the Member in charge and other officials concerned. He could not help thinking that their administration like the central administration was top heavy and exceedingly advanced in expenditure. It was too expensive and they should steadily go on avoiding unnecessary expenditure and aim at further economy and retrenchment in every possible direction. They could not help feeling that the pruning knife had been applied unmercifully in those departments which are closely concerned with the public, like agriculture and medical, etc. The pruning knife would have to be applied as severely to the higher officials henceforth, if they wanted to effect economy. He regretted that no provision had been made in the budget for the programme of nation-building, except perhaps in the primary education department and that also had been done at the expense of secondary education. He did not agree with the Finance Member that further improvements could only be effected by means of fresh taxation, for the taxing capacity of the province was already exceeded. The taxes levied on the people amounted to as much as 50 per cent of the total earning capacity of the people and he wanted to know whether it was proper to do so. The only way of effecting economy in their expenditure was by heckling the expenditure on higher services. They could also reduce the number of Executive Councillors and reduce the salary of Ministers and thus effect some economy.

Mr. Mead also spoke, but could not be heard.

NO REAL ECONOMY ACHIEVED.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan said they were thankful to God or to rain for giving them a good year, and Government had shown its *bona fides* of making the Reforms successful by this budget. He said India's wealth could be conserved by making Grimouth's syrup at 4 as. per bottle out of cactus fruit juice in India and selling it at a profit, which would be very beneficial to Government, and he pleaded hard for such a preparation. He asked that the electorates should not be hoodwinked by the cry of Swaraj.

The President asked how that question arose.

Mr. Pradhan said the question had been referred to by a previous member. It was peace that they required, and perfect peace, and there was heaps of work to be done with the reforms.

STARVING AGRICULTURE.

Mr. A. N. Surve said—the Deccan irrigation was a sort of curse, for if the rainfall was good then the canals were full, otherwise there was no water available. Another thing was that big syndicates were given preferential treatment in regard to the supply of water at the expense of the poor cultivator. The present rate of assessment was high and they could not get sufficient water. The money invested by them was therefore wasted. Without fresh taxation there was ample scope for agricultural improvements but they had done nothing in that direction. They had also done nothing to introduce new agricultural implements.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, he could not either congratulate the Government, or join in the chorus of approval. Their budget was due more to fortuitous circumstances of a good harvest than to any rigorous economy on the part of Government. So far there was no economy, and they even went up a little over the expenditure of 1922-23. No doubt a certain number of menials had been dismissed, and also a certain number of clerks etc. but the number of higher officials was the same and it was untouched, which only the Government could do. About 40 posts not reserved for the Indian civil servants were held by that service, and they could only economise by reducing that number. The transferred subjects were not, getting their fair share of expenditure, and transferred subjects had been allotted 115 lakhs less. Therefore the budget was not as satisfactory as was tried to be made out. From year to year the transferred subjects had suffered and even at the cost of an additional expenditure, they should have a joint financial secretary for adjusting the allottments

Mr. Otto Rothfield also spoke.

A DECEPTIVE BUDGET.

Mr. Lalji Naranji could not properly be heard as he had a bad throat. He was heard to say that if the Secretary of State wanted to give independence to the Central Government, he must begin it by giving them complete financial control. They had all congratulated the Finance Member on the budget, but unless they had real improvement in taxation, they could not call it a good budget. A budget like the present was deception on the public, and was not a real one. It was misleading the public to present such a budget to them. The only thing to convince people wanted that the budget was a good one, was a reduction in the taxation and that had not been done by Government. That could only be done when the public could control the purse, but that was not done at present. People did not want merely lip sympathy; what they wanted was real sympathy coming from the very heart. He complained that the Act of 1920 had given a false value to the pound, and made their finances worse. He entirely welcomed the assurance of self-Government to this country, but that self-Government were only valuable if it gave India the control of her finances, but at present her financial policy was entirely controlled by the Secretary of State and other people who were more interested in them from the point of view of England than India. He complained that the system of keeping accounts was not a good one and quoted from the Finance Member's speech that finance ministers in other countries had to have resort to shifts and such other things. The speaker was not sure that their Finance Member was an exception to that rule. He thought Government had done nothing to help India to improve her resources; neither had they done anything to improve their manhood. India could not always depend on foreign countries for her banking, or insurance or other such facilities, but India was dependent in such matters.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye also spoke.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

Sir Leslie Miller moved an amendment to the second clause of the Workmen's Compensation Bill to the effect that the dependants claiming compensation under the Act would include unmarried daughter or married daughter of the deceased workman instead of the minor daughter as proposed in the bill. Mr. Innes on behalf of Government accepted the amendment.

LIABILITY FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. Raza Ali then moved an amendment to clause three relating to the employers liability for compensation. The amendment was to provide that in the case of death or permanent total disablement to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment the employer should be liable to pay half the compensation which he would otherwise have been liable to pay. Mr. Raza Ali contended that no workmen would deliberately court death or permanent disablement for the sake of compensation to his dependants. Death or permanent disablement would ordinarily result only out of the nature of the work he did. If any one wilfully committed suicide then it was a different case but to one who died in the course of his work it was only fair that his dependants should get compensation. Mr. Innes admitted that such a provision did exist in the Bill as originally drafted. That was due to the rough draft. But that provision was objected to by all the local Governments and also by employers. When Government found the concensus of opinion against the inclusion of such a provision they thought it right and proper to remove it. It was certainly not fair to make the employer pay compensation to a workman who wilfully and out of his own misconduct brought about his own disablement. Mr. Sethna opposed the amendment from what he called the insurance point of view. Sir Arthur Froom also opposed it. Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan (Punjab) strongly supported the amendment from a humanitarian point of view and asked the House to treat the case of workmen in a sympathetic manner, especially as there were labour members in this House to voice the interests of labour. Lala Kamsarandas and Mr. Samaldas opposed the amendment on the ground that the time for such a provision in India was not yet ripe. The amendment of Mr. Raza Ali for the inclusion of the new provision was put and lost. The Council adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

Reassembling after lunch the Council proceeded with the discussion of the Workmen's Compensation Bill.

Mr. Chadwick moved some verbal addition to sub clause III of clause XI relating to the medical examination. As a result of this addition the sub clause was made clear to the effect that if a workman before the expiry of the period within which he was liable to submit himself for medical examination voluntarily left without having been so examined the vicinity of the place in which he was employed his right to compensation should be suspended until he returned and offered himself for such an examination.

This amendment was carried.

Mr. Chadwick moved an amendment providing that if a workman whose right of compensation had been suspended by reason of his having voluntarily left the vicinity of his work without medical examination died before he submitted himself for such an examination the Commissioner might if he thought fit direct the payment of compensation to his dependants.

Sir Alexander Murray, Sir Arthur Froom, Lala Ramsarandas and Mr. Sethna opposed the amendment on the ground that it would place greater liability on the employers.

Mr. Sethna added that in case the amendment was accepted, the insurance companies would be forced to charge a higher rate of premium.

Sir Alexander Murray further observed that Government was going back upon the compromise so arrived at in the Joint Committee.

Mr Chadwick then replied to the debate on the amendment. He was meeting the argument of Mr. Sethna when Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas asked if the mover of an amendment had the right of reply.

President:—Oh certainly not. The Hon Mr. Chadwick will resume his seat (laughter).

The amendment was put and carried without division.

Six more amendments of a more or less drafting character were moved by Mr. Chadwick and carried without opposition.

This disposed of all the amendments on the agenda and there remained the motion that the Workmen's Compensation Bill as amended by the Council of State be passed but it was postponed to another day.

To-morrow the Council will discuss the non-official resolutions, one of which is by Mr. Sethna for the amendment of the rules of business of the Indian legislature so as to permit the Legislature to take cognizance by resolutions and questions on matters on which the Government of India have already undertaken legislation as for example the Prince's Protection Bill.

THE GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY

MR. SASTRI'S SPEECH AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

The Gokhale anniversary was celebrated in Poona last evening under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha. Prof D. K. Karve presided. The Right Hon Mr. Srinivasa Sastri addressed the meeting and during the course of his speech referred to the teachings of the late Mr. Gokhale which had a bearing on the current problems. He pointed out the parallel which existed between Mr. Gokhale's attitude towards the Reform proposals of 1907 or 1908 and the Liberal Party's attitude towards the Montagu Chelmsford reforms, indicating thereby that they had not departed from the lines he had laid down for their guidance. He said, Mr. Gokhale would never have tolerated the manner in which the young students were being misled to take part in active politics. The speaker referred to the part which he played in bringing about the compromise between the moderates and the Extremists in 1915 and 1916 which led to the success of the Congress League Scheme and the Lucknow Compact and said that in doing so they were only carrying out the cherished wishes of Mr. Gokhale. Mr. Sastri told the audience that the rumour about Mr. Gokhale's nominating him as his successor was not true. He said, like a true Sanyasi Mr. Gokhale never wanted to tie the hands of the members of the Society in this respect.

In conclusion he appealed to the audience to take to heart Mr. Gokhale's gospel of faith, hope and charity.

It was announced by the Chairman that the site for the Gokhale Memorial Hall together with the buildings thereon belonged from that day to the trustees of the Deccan Sabha, the liability to the Poona Bank Ltd., for Rs. 30,000 together with interest thereon having been fully satisfied. The meeting dispersed after Sir Mahadev Chaubal had thanked the speaker.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY IN BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVANAGAR, Feb. 20.

Principal T. K. Shahani was "At Home" to the students of both the residencies of the Samaldas College. The function came on at 5-30 p.m. on the 18th very happily synchronising with the eve of the anniversary of the great Student Patriot, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. The Principal seized the opportunity of addressing the students a few words on the life-work of late Mr. Gokhale. He emphasised one of the traits in his character that might well be held for inspiration by the student world in general viz., his remorseless industry and unuinching application to the acquisition of knowledge. It was this weapon (of sound knowledge) that stood him in good stead in a number of commissions to which he was nominated by the Government as an appreciation of his outstanding merit. Brief mention was also made of two other features of his mind viz., a strong tendency to uphold the doctrine of law and order against the forces of lawlessness and anarchy arising out of an unscientific study of the political atmosphere of India. Mr. Gokhale never expressed his opinion on any point unless it was studied and thrashed out in its minutest details. The spirit of scientofic thought always predominated in the speeches of Mr. Gokhale and it was exactly this attitude of mind which was strongly recommended by the Principal for cultivation to the students. In conclusion Principal Shahani exhorted the students to the study of biography as an incentive to the itellectual advancement and healthy citizenship. A hearty vote of thanks to the host of the evening terminated the happy function.

MRS. NAIDU AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

To meet Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dewan Chaman Lal, Managing Agent of the "Nation" newspaper and Lala Kanhaya Lal son of Lala Harkishen Lal gave a garden party at the latter's house this evening when a large number of guests, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians responded to the invitation. Among others present were the Hon. Mian Fazli Hussain, Educational Minister, Raja Narendra Nath, Mr. Ganpat Rai, Mr. K. Santanam, Pandit Ram Bhuj Dutt, Mr. Kali Nath Roy and a large number of ladies. Light refreshments were served to the guests and a pleasant evening was spent.

PROHIBITION TO ADDRESS MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGLORE, Feb. 21.

As a sequel to the arrival of a batch of British Indian Congress propaganda workers orders under section 144 C. P. C. had been served on Mr. Muzamalli of the All-India Congress and the Central Khilafat Committees, and others by Mr. T. Austin, I.C.S., Cantonment Magistrate, forbidding them to organise, convene or address any meeting whatever and prohibiting the general public to attend such meetings in the Cantonment area for a period of two months from to-day.

THEFT IN A BANGLORE CHURCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGLORE, Feb. 21.

What appeared purely an accidental fusion of electric wires at St. Mark's Church last Sunday now transpires to be a part of systematic arson and plunder carried on by a band of depredators as evidenced by the breaking open of boxes containing costly vessels and other valuable church properties. Losses of the fire are so far estimated at Rs. 30,000. The church organ alone valued at over a thousand pounds is now reduced to a heap of ashes. The Cantonment police continue investigation's vigorously.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS BILL.

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

Dr. Gour next asked for a select committee on his bill to define liability of a Hindu coparcener. The bill proposed to remove doubts which had arisen as to liability of Hindu coparcener subject to "mitakshara" joint family law for debts incurred by the manager for family necessity and also as regards the antecedent debt of the father. The Bill was opposed by Messrs. Subramanyam, J. N. Mukherjee and Rangachariar as being unnecessary and dealing with Hindu law piecemeal. Mr. Tonkinson hoped that if the House wished to refer the Bill to a select committee, they would postpone the motion till opinions were complete and especially till they had received the views of the Government of U. P. which was mostly concerned in the matter. At this stage the House rose for lunch.

When the Assembly resumed after lunch Dr Gour replied at length to criticisms levelled against his bill. He said provinces mianly affected by the bill were the Central Provinces, Behar and Orissa, the United Provinces and Madras. Of these the first two were unequivocally in favour of his proposal. Of the other two the United Provinces had not yet replied. Despite Dr. Gour's vigorous advocacy his bill was thrown out by the House by 34 against 27 votes.

WOMEN LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

Dr. Gour next moved another Bill of his which proposes to amend the Legal Practitioners Act so as to secure that duly qualified women shall be eligible for enrolment as legal practitioners in all various grades. Mr. Tonkinson said the object of the Bill could not be achieved by Dr. Gour's Bill because, the legal practitioners act was not applicable to some areas including Bombay. The general opinion expressed by local Governments on this question was that while there was no substantial objection to making women eligible to legal career the question was one which under the present conditions of India should be decided by the Indian opinion alone. Sir D. P. Sarabadhikari heartily supported the principle of the Bill.

Maulvi Mian Asjadullah speking in Urdu strongly opposed the Bill. He made the House burst into repeated laughter by emphasising that young female advocates would charm the judges, the pleaders of the other side, and the witnesses thereby causing miscarriage of justice. He warned against endangering the administration of justice by introducing the fair sex element into courts.

Mr. Sarfaraz Khan and Mr. Abdur Rahim dissociated themselves from Mr. Asjadullah who they declared should not be taken as expressing the Mahomedan opinion. Sir Henry Stanyon who has spent his life on the judicial bench did not apprehend that susceptibility to female charm would take judges away from justice. On the other hand great good would occur from the removal of the disqualification by benefitting the purdah nashin ladies who were at present handicapped from approaching legal advisors of the male sex. The motion of Dr. Gour for a select committee was put and agreed to only a few voices dissenting. Thus the House has committed itself to the principle of the removal of the sex disqualification and the Government will now soon bring forward a bill to give effect to it. This Bill would supercede that of Dr. Gour.

CAST DISABILITIES REMOVAL.

Mr. Moppil Nair next introduced his bill to amend the Cast Disabilities Removal Act, 1850, so as to provide that "when a member of a Hindu Marumakkathayam or Aliyasantana family consisting of more than one member become a convert to any other religion or is deprived ofcaste such member shall be entitled as against the family, only to separate maintenance." Mr. Nair said while the Act of 1850 safeguarded the personal rights of a convert in the property of the family of his birth it was obviously not intended to disrupt the corporate life of the family such as joint residence, participation in management of family properties and religious endowments by allowing the convert to continue to participate such corporate rights. The bill, therefore, intended to make this point clear.

Mr. Yamin Khan asked leave of the house for introduction of his bill to license and regulate the money lending transactions and to limit the interest charged on various loans. Mr. Yamin Khan said his purpose was to save tht poor illiterate people from the extortions of the money lenders by dishonest means which was so rampant in the country.

Mr. Hafiz opposed the bill as it proposed an unworkable machinery. He House refusted leave for introduction of the bill by 55 against 16 votes.

MORE NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

Mr. K. C. Neogy next asked leave to introduce the bill to repeal the law relating to the Workmen's breach of contract. He said the circumstances under which the law was enacted after the mutiny found no parallel in the conditions of to-day. In view of advance in the position of Labour the Act was an anomally and an anchronism.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee said ,the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act had existed on the Statute Book for 64 years and Mr. Neogy's bill wanted to repeal it in less than six weeks. The Government must, therefore, oppose the introduction of the bill. The general tone of replies of the local Governments was against the repeal of the Act. It would be better that a bill be introduced after due consideration of all circumstances. The Government would allow sufficient time and would undertake the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act three years hence say about the year 1926.

The House thereupon, by a majority refused leave for the introduction of Mr. Neogy's bill.

Mr. Latthe next asked leave of the House to introduce his bill to validate the intercaste Hindu-marriages without the parties being compelled to declare themselves outside the pale of their community. Mr. Latthe said, his bill provided for all legitimate objections raised by the orthodox Hindu marriages not sanctioned by custom.

Sir Moncrieff Smith pointed out that the view both of the Government and the standing committee attached to the Home Department was that the Bill though much restricted in scope than Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill should await till they had decided the fate of Dr. Gour's Bill.

The House, thereupon refused by 19 against 38 votes the leave to introduction of Mr. Latthe's Bill.

The Assembly then rose at 5 p.m. and adjourned till to-morrow when the final reading of the Racial Distinctions Bill would be resumed.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Feb. 21.

Official Legislative business including further consideration of the final reading of the Racial Distinctions Bill was discussed in the Legislative Assembly to-day. Sir Gordon Fraser who succeeds Mr. Norton as the representative of the Madras Europeans was sworn in.

Mr. Tonkinson laid on the table a statement showing the action taken by the Government on certain resolutions passed by the Assembly. According to this statement the Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment of a military college at Dehra Dun which would shortly be opened. The cost of all Indian troops stationed overseas is paid by the Home Government, but the cost of the garrisons at Aden and in the Persian Gulf is defrayed partly by the Imperial Government and partly by the Indian Government, and the question regarding the strength and maintenance of both these garrisons forms a subject of correspondence between the two Governments. The question of inclusion of Anglo-Indian in term Indian is still under consideration. Replies of all the Local Governments on the question of Indianisation of the public services have not been received yet, but it is expected that all replies would soon be complete and Government intend taking up the case without delay. Details are also given on the provisions for technical education in India to enable Indians to enter technical services. Replies of the Local Governments and High Courts on the creation of an Indian bar are under the consideration of the Government.

INDIAN ARMY REFORMS.

On the question of the effect given to the series of resolutions passed by the Assembly on the Esher Committee's Report the statement shows that every effort is being made to equip and organize the Indian Army in the same manner as the British Army, but complete assimilation will not take place owing to financial and other reasons. The question of appointments of Surveyor General of Supply had been referred to Secretary of State.

The question of admission of Indian subjects to all ranks of His Majesty's Military, Naval and Air Forces in India is still under reference to Secretary of State.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS BILL.

The Assembly then resumed discussion on final reading of Racial Distinction Bill. A couple of mendments moved by Mr. Agnihotri were rejected without much discussion as these affected the main basis of compromise.

Mr. Agnihotri next moved an amendment to change the amended section 413 of Criminal Procedure Code so as to provide appeal against sentences of whipping. Mr. Rangachariar and Dr. Gour strongly supported Mr. Agnihotri. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Mr. Tonkinson and Mr. Percival opposed the motion. Mr. Agnihotri's amendment when put to vote was carried despite Government opposition by forty-eight against thirty-four. This was the first amendment made to the Bill. The House also accepted the next amendment of Mr. Agnihotri which was consequential and introduced appeal against whipping under section 414 of Code as well.

Mr. Rangachariar next moved amendment to the effect that appeals should not be provided against convictions by mixed juries. The majority of the committee were against this restiction and several speakers opposed the motion which was rejected by the House.

Heated discussion was raised by Mr. Agnihotri's proposal to omit that clause of the Bill which accords special treatment to the European soldier. The Bill proposes to make Courts of Sessions competent courts instead of High Courts as at present for trial of offences of either treason, murder, man slaughter, felony or rape, whether the alleged offences are committed by a European civilian or a European soldier. But as Government considered that in certain cases in which European soldiers are concerned it may be desirable to ensure their trial by High Court the Bill empowers competent military authority to secure transfer of such cases from Sessions Courts to High Courts. Mr. Agnihotri objected to this superior treatment accorded to the European soldier and urged deletion of the clause providing it.

Mr. Ishwar Saran supported Mr. Agnihotri's view. The amendment of Mr. Agnihotri was rejected.

The House then rose for lunch.

BILL UNANIMOUSLY PASSED.

The Assembly passed the Racial Distinctions Bill unanimously at four this evening. The only change of importance introduced is that providing appeal against sentences of whipping.

It is understood Mr. Ashraff Oosman Jamall of Calcutta is nominated as a member of the Legislative Assembly.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

At the sale of the Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, February 20th, Tenders for 60 lakhs, including deferreds for Rs. 53 lakhs, at 1s-3.15/16d. per rupee were received. No allotments were made. There will be no sale of Councils next week.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The House of Lords reserved judgment in the appeal relating to assessment of Merlimar Rubber Estates Limited for excess profiti duty. The case raised the important question of whether in the case of a rubber estate bought by the company in 1909 in an immature condition the increase of the estate in course of time could be treated as addition, new asset to the series of assets to the original estate.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Commenting on yesterday's debate in the House of Commons the papers deplore the enormous sums expended on Mesopotamia but are divided on the question of immediate and unconditional withdrawal or reaining until obligations and honour are satisfied. The "Times" declares we cannot abandon Iraq without absolute discredit except at the request of those to whom we are bound in honour, but that we can and should curtail our expenditure there is quite another proposition.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Washington.—Speeches on topics ranging from Tutankhamen to the history of the principles of cooperative marketing were made in the course of the "filibuster" debate in the Senate against the Ships Subsidy Bill. Senator Sheppard opened the fight with a 10 and 3/4 hour speech on the League of Nations. The "Filibusters" estimate they can maintain the movement till the end of the week and as only eleven legislative days remain they hope to force withdrawal of the measure. The proceedings last night had to be stopped several times owing to lack of quorum, while the Sergeant-at-Arms rounded up the Senators sleeping in corners or talking in the lobbies.—Reuter.

GOPALDAS DESAI'S UTARA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANPUR, Feb. 20.

Information has been received to-day from Durbar Gopaldas Desai's village Sankli that three men of village have been arrested by the Agency police of Wadhwan District for the alleged offence of helping the Durbar-Saheb in breaking open the Durbar's Utara. All the three men have been taken to Wadhwan Jail. It may be remembered in this connection that the Darbar Saheb had been on visit to his village Sankli on his return from Gaya. There he found his residential quarters known as Durbar Utara locked and sealed by the Agency officers. He broke the seals and locks and entered. All the people of the village had gathered on the spot then. The present action against the three villagers seems to be in connection with this incident. It has caused a stir.

ALIGARH NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The Registrar Aligarh National Muslim University wires under date February 19th:—

In view of the contemplated tour which the members of the governing body *Jamia Millia Islamia*, Aligarh namely National Muslim University are about to make throughout the country during the remaining part of the current academic session in order to collect funds for the University and in which members of the teaching staff have got to participate, the council of *Jamia Millia* has decided to postpone till after the summer vacation. The B. A. ordinary and honours eraminations, which were previously announced to begin on April, 3rd the exact date of the examination will be announced later. Matriculation and Preliminary examinations will commence on 17th March as already notified.

KAHADRA A. V. SCHOOL.

The school of the type of the Kadiadra Anglo Vernacular School, where a teacher actuated by the highest motive of service makes the teaching of the children of the village the sole mission of his life, is a crying need of villages all over the country. The Kadiadra School, an humble institution, imparting education to 102 students, has passed the second year of its existence mainly through the help of charitable gentlemen of Bombay. From the report of the second year of the school it is satisfactory to note that the school has succeeded to a great extent in bringing together a decent number of students from all castes and communities of the town of Kadiadra in Idar State, Mahikantha. Like most educational institutions this school, also, is badly in need of permanent funds and the conductor of the school appeals to the generosity of the public-spirited citizens to contribute Rs. 1,200 for the annual expenditure to defraying the teachers' expenses and a few thousands for erecting a building for the school. Considering the good school is doing to Kadiadra and surrounding villages the financial help must be soon forthcoming.

GANDHI DAY OBSERVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the meeting held under the auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, on 18th instant. Mr. B. N. Motiwala is reported to have stated that "he was sorry that none of the Ward Congress Committees had celebrated all of the last eleven Gandhi days." I cannot speak for other Congress Committees but as far as Mandvi District Congress Committee is concerned, I assure Mr. B. N. Motiwala that Mandvi Committee has duly celebrated all the Eleven Gandhi Days and will continue to do so till Mahatma Gandhi is released. I hope Mr. B. N. Motiwala will correct his statement after this much explanation which is volunteered simply for public information and not in the spirit of self-glorification.—Yours, etc.

B. N. MEHISHEW.
Joint Secretary.

February 19.

BENGAL BUDGET FOR 1923-24.

DEFICIT, BUT IMPROVEMENT OVER CURRENT YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Introducing the budget for 1923-24 in the Legislative Council to-day Hon. Mr. J. Donald, Finance Member regretted that he had again to present a deficit budget. The dificit was less than half that with which the current year would close and with a report of the Retrenchment Committee before them and the fact that they still had certain amount in their balance, Government did not propose to introduce any taxation bills to cover the deficit. Mr. Donald recalled that in the budget for 1922-23 the expenditure exceeded the revenue by 120 lakhs. It was then thought unlikely that further retrenchment was possible and new taxation, the stamp and court fees acts and tax on amusements and betting was resorted to, but the expectations as to the amount of its yield had not been realised. From the increased stamp and court fees, three crores of rupees were expected in the current year which was 75 lakhs below the anticipations and from amusement tax Rs. 25 lakhs instead of 30 lakhs were expected. But although there has been a falling off in the receipts under those two heads, the financial position was not so bad as might be thought in other directions. The receipts had improved. Excise would exceed the estimate by 6 lakhs due to improvement in the system of administration and 8 lakhs had been secured by the decision of the Government of India that the local unclaimed deposits should be credited to the provincial and not the imperial revenues. The combined result was that the receipts fell short of the anticipations by 76 lakhs, the revenue for the year being estimated at Rs. 966,95,000.

ALL-ROUND RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Donald pointed out that if the expenditure passed in the budget and supplementary estimates had been continued on the scales sanctioned by the Council there would have been deficit of one crore but when in September Government became convinced that stamps receipts would fall short of the expectations, every possible economy was enforced. All possible new schemes were suspended and retrenchment effected and savings amounting to 49 lakhs were made and as a result the expenditure of the year was estimated at Rs. 9 82,50,000 rupees or Rs. 15 and a half lakhs in excess of the income exclusive of loan operations. Taking everything into account, the year was started with an opening balance of Rs. 67,53,000. The total receipts were 1,033,29,000, the total expenditure 1,049,99,000, and the year he closed with a balance of 50,84,000. The total effect for 1922-23 was thus 16,69,000.

Dealing with the budget for the ensuing year, Mr. Donald said the economic situation was not very clear and they did not yet see normal conditions of affairs. There were some indications of better trade and industry and hopes should not be placed too high. Generally they had been very cautious in their estimates and he budgetted for the revenue of 1,015,57 000 an increase of 48,62,000 compared with the current year's revised estimate. Provision had been made for the expenditure of 1,021,66,000, an increase of 39,16,000 over this year's revised estimate. It had been limited practically to the revised estimates of the current year. The only new item of expenditure was four and a half lakhs for the erection of a new Legislative Council. Subject to that and the normal growth of expenditure, as for instance, increase of pay due under time scales, no provisions had been made for additional expenditure with the result that the expenditure excluding loan operations be 60,9,000 over the revenue. That was considerable improvement over the last year's budget, but it made no provision for development and allowed for no progress. The deficit had to be wiped out and money must be found for development.

Mr. Donald mentioned in this connection that budget was prepared before the report of the Retrenchment Committee was received and was not framed on its recommendations. His colleagues had not yet found it possible to come to definite conclusions regarding them. But he assured the Council that curtailment of expenditure will be enforced in the coming year in respect of every recommendation on which Government arrived at the decision that economy suggested by the committee could be accepted either in whole or in part.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Referring to the conclusions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding provincial contributions to central revenues Mr. Donald pointed out that the figures utilised in the recent despatch to exhibit the financial position of Bengal were based on anticipations which they now knew would not be realised and instead of surpdus, the province had a deficit of 15 and a half lakhs. Moreover, it seemed hardly fair that in such a review, taxation imposed by the Council should have been taken into account and comparison should have been set out between Bengal and other provinces where proposals for additional taxation had not reached such an advanced stage as Bengal. "We realise" he said, "the difficulties under which the Government of India labour and we have no desire to embarrass them. But we do not abate in the slightest degree our claim for better settlement in our favour nor can we be held to acquiesce in the decision of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the matter. We shall continue to press our claims for better treament and while we do so we trust that all our efforts to put our finances in order, will not be lost sight of We can at the moment make little advance, but we can look forward with some hope and confidence in future. I can only trust that our efforts be rewarded and that in whatever form final financial relations between local and central Governments are determined. Our labours be counted to us for righteousness."

BHOPAL HIGH COURT.

ADDRESS TO VICEROY BY BENCH AND BAR.

The following address was presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Bench and the Bar of the Bhopal High Court on the occasion of the inauguration of the High Court by His Excellency.

"Your Excellence:

We, the members of the bench and the bar of the Judicial Courts at Bhopal beg leave to approach Your Excellency with this address of welcome, and to express our deep sense of the honour and obligation which, at Her Highness' request, Your Excellency has conferred upon us by consenting to inaugurate the Bhopal High Court recently constituted by Her Highness' Charter.

The establishment of this Court is one of a series of reforms that have lately been introduced by Her Highness for the better government of her State. But no reform touches a people so closely or has such a direct influence on their well-being as an improvement in the system of administering justice. A High Court modelled on the judicial system of England and adapted to Indian conditions is the greatest boon which an Indian ruler can bestow on his subjects. It places at the disposal of the people for the settlement of their disputes the service of several trained men, independent of the administration, and free from all considerations of political expediency or official favour. It reduces to a minimum the chances of an error of judgment, of which there is a greater possibility in the opinion of a single judge than in a consensus of judicial opinion. It is the most powerful constitutional weapon for the protection of rights, the enforcement of obligations, and the redress of wrongs. Our enlightened ruler, who has always regarded justice and equality as the basis and justification of all sovereign authority has realised the advantages of having such a tribunal in her State, and has now incorporated it in her judicial system for the benefit of her people.

There could be no better augury for the future of this Court than its association with a lawyer of world-wide reputation. Your Excellency's vast erudition and wide experience of judicial administration will always have an elevating influence on our mind and character, and spur us on to the attainment of the highest judicial ideals. The ennobling example of Your Excellency's life will be a beacon to guide us aright, and inspire us with hope, courage, and perseverance in the conscientious discharge of our duty. We are sure that an institution started under such distinguished auspices will have a successful career of usefulness and efficiency, and fulfil the expectations of its illustrious founder. We hope that it will promote the happiness and prosperity of Her Highness' subjects which is so dear to her heart, and has always been the pole-star of her policy. We also wish and pray that those who have been made responsible for its working may be enabled by Divine guidance to prove equal to their trust by acting the law we live by without fear, and scorning the consequence."

In conclusion we beg to thank Your Excellency and Lady Reading once more for the honour you have done us by postponing all the multifarious duties of your august office and other pressing calls on your time and attention for the performance of this function."

STATE BANQUET AT BHOPAL

HER HIGHNESS' THE BEGUM'S SPEECH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL, Feb. 20.

The following are the extracts from the speech delivered by Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal at the State Banquet held in honour of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Reading on the 19th instant at Bhopal:

"With feelings of deep gratitude and profound pleasure I rise to extend the warmest and most cordial welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy, Her Excellency Lady Reading and my other distinguished guests who have honoured me by their presence here tonight to a state which prizes above all things its record of unswerving respect for its solemn treaties with the British Government and looks upon the loyalty of its rulers to the Emperor and devoted service to the Empire as its proudest and most sacred heritage.

We are fortunate, Your Excellency, in having a Viceroy thoroughly alive to the great change in temperature and atmosphere going on in India. With a statesman of Your Excellency's wide experience proved ability and insight at the helm of our affairs United India, could hope only for great and beneficial results. India of the twentieth century is travelling under formidable omens and to guide her pace in this transition, in the words of Lord Morley with sympathy, political wisdom and courage, with a sense of humanity, duty and national honour may well be called a glorious mission. For my part I am confident that in dealing with great issues that daily engross, your Excellency, whatever you do, will bear the indelible impression of high policy and statecraft. Your Excellency's famous despatch to His Majesty's Government on the Turkish question in which you have, in your perfectly impartial advocacy of Moslem grievances, lent the weight of your exalted position to their side, is a document for which every Mohamedan in India needs must be grateful to Your Excellency and a document which has incidentally definitely established your claim to that enviable reputation for love of justice and fairplay which preceded you in this country. Your Excellency could not be unaware of the feeling of universal relief with which His Majesty's Mohamedan subjects had hailed the Mudania Agreement. That it should mark the happy reunion of the two ancient friends Great Britain and Turkey is still my earnest prayer and of all my co-religionists all over India but I must be careful not to betray myself into a lengthy recapitulation of my views on the subject. The Government of India know what they are and all I need add to them or emphasize is that it is a question which affects and move all Moslems alike, the rich or the poor.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

As regards the administration of my state, there is just one point to which I would, in passing, refer Your Excellency to-night. Our recent constitutional reforms as a result of arduous labours spreading over twenty long years in the direction of creating a live desire in my people for an active share in their Government with the dawning of popular interest I have given them representation in the Councils of my state enough and more to develop and discipline their faintly awakened political consciousness. When a royal salute was proclaiming the arrival in my capital of the heir apparent of the greatest democratic country in the world a new constitution for my state was announced. No occasion I am sure more propitious and offering a surer guarantee for the reforms or a better and more enduring mode of perpetuating the memory of His Royal Highness' visit could be found. I rejoice to think that the first imperial advent in Bhopal would be for all time associated with the fruition of my life long endeavour to introduce in my state a system of Government thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the times.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council was held on Tuesday evening at Sydenham College H. E. Lady Lloyd presiding.

The annual report of the Council showed various activities including public welfare, Red Cross Hospital visiting and Employment Bureau, etc.

In regard to Hospital Visiting, the report stated:—The different wards received 140 visits in the course of the year. Only very few cases of distress were reported—6 in all, and none during the last quarter.

No comforts were provided by visitors on behalf of the Red Cross Society, the Matron sending in her indents to the Secretary direct. A new system is being devised for the ensuing year, by which applications for comforts are made through the Ward Sister to the Red Cross Visitor. Through private sources, visitors provide various wards with magazines, books, cigarettes and tobacco and help to stock cupboards with clothing.

Referring to the Employment Bureau, it said:—We can look back on 1922 as a fairly successful year. In each quarter the average number of applications from employees has been 40 and from employers 25. The total of fees received from both amounts to Rs. 193-8-0 for the whole year; a good many of those applying for work, if they seem in necessitous circumstances are helped without any fee being charged.

The greatest demand is for nurses, English if possible but really suitable candidates are not often out of employment.

Referring to Police Court and Prison Visiting the report states:—The council was asked to recommend a European and Indian lady to visit the police courts and prisons. The Council have now requested the Home Member to receive a deputation in order that they may point out the deplorable conditions for women now existing in local prisons and police-courts and ask for immediate legislation to remedy the evils.

The report was adopted and several resolutions were passed affecting the constitution of the Council.

H. E. LADY LLOYD'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd then thanked the members of the Council for their great support and encouragement in the work. She hoped that when her time came to lay down her office as the President of the Council, her successor will keep the chain of service which will never end or break.

She expressed he satisfaction at the Red Cross work as well as the Hospital visiting. The days are gone, she said, when one used, to hear that Women's Council had no scope of work. Their work was well established now and she hoped it would be carried on with the same enthusiasm and energy as before.

With a vote of thanks to Lady Lloyd the meeting terminated

INDIA'S FIRST WOMAN MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

The opening of the magisterial bench to women for the first time in Indian history outside panchayets was made the occasion of an interesting function on Monday when, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, the first woman magistrate in India took her seat on the bench at the Saidapet Honorary Magistrate's court The full bench of five magistrates was present Mr. E. H. Chatterton I. C. S. Divisional Officer in the absence of the Collector congratulated Mrs. Cousins and said it was an event unique in the annals of India. The Madras Presidency he said was formerly called the "benighted Presidency" but they had made rapid strides. He hoped they would soon have lady members at the Bar and that Mrs. Cousins would be followed very soon by another Indian lady on the Magisterial bench. Mrs. Cousins on behalf of women thanked the Government of Madras for the spirit of liberality shown in opening up of the services to both men and women.

FOOTBALL TEAM AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

The final in the Madras Gymkhana Football Tournament was played this evening between the Madras Gymkhana Club and Queens Bays from Bangalore Bath teams were equally matched and the play which was very exciting throughout ended in a victory for Queens Bays by 1 goal to nil. At the conclusion of the game a handsome Challenge cup to the Captain of the winning team and silver rings to Individual players were presented.

STATE RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

al opportunities in India, so that it may become increasingly possible to recruit in that country (India) the staff needed to meet all normal requirements."

"The Indian Industrial Commission were forcibly struck when visiting the large railway and private workshops throughout India with the complete absence of Indians from the ranks of Foremen and Chargemen." This was the case up to 1918. Since then some of the Railway Administrations have nominally conferred the rank of "Chargeman" upon certain Indians who were styled as "Mistries." Looking through the Railway Board's classified list for state-worked railways dated 30th June 1922, I find 1 Indian Foreman after 32 year's service and 4 Indian Chargemen among hundreds of European and Anglo-Indian Foremen, Chargemen etc.

The Industrial Commission recommended the establishment of ten schools each capable of dealing with about 200 apprentices located alongside existing workshops at central places in each of the provinces. Their recommendation was based upon a wide consideration upon the experience of the late war that it is necessary to crease in India the manufactures that are indispensable for industrial self-sufficiency and for national defence, because in critical times of war it is not possible to rely on free importation of essential atides. This is a very important consideration and should not be overlooked. The Indian Railway Committee in 1921 dwelt upon the great importance of providing opportunities for technical training of Indians for all branches of Railway Service and thought the Railway Commission will make substantial grants of money for the purpose of developing such instruction. (Para 184 of tht Report). In para 8 page 32 of Vol. I of the Administration Report for 1920-21, the Railway Board confess that "hitherto very little organised effort has been made to provide for the training of educated Indians in Mechanical Engineering". "Regular schemes", they added. "for this purpose have recently been drawn up for the three state railways and companies' lines are taking similar measures". The Hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries promised in the Legislative Assembly in 1922 that a part of the 150 crores set apart for capital expenditure during the five years, would be spent on providing facilities for the training of Indians. We are eagerly waiting to see that the Technical Schools in connection with the Railway Workshops recommended by the Industrial Commission and the Technological Institutes since proposed by the local Provincial Committees. are established soon. We hope our representatives in the Indian Legislature will press this matter on every opportune occasion.

Racial Discrimination

Appendix No. 2 of the Railway Committee's Report gives interesting statistic of the superior staff employed on the State Railways. The total number of such officers was 1749, of whom 182 were Indians and 1567 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. On the 30th June 1922, the number of Indians was 250 out of a total of 1959. The totals compared as under:—

	No.	Salary p.m.	Average.
Indians	250	Rs. 1,30,320	Rs. 520
Europeans	1709	Rs. 19 11,316	Rs. 1.109
Total	1959	Rs. 20.41,636	Rs. 1,633

None of the highest posts are occupied by Indians, very few even of the higher. The position of a District Engineer, District Traffic Superintendent or of an Assistant Auditor is, with one or two exceptions, the highest to which Indians have hitherto attained. Of the 182 posts held by Indians only 24 have reached the higher grade of district officers and 158 are assistant district officers in the various departments. The Committee observed that Indians have not been advanced to the higher posts *even in the subordinate staff*, and recommended that the grounds of "so natural a grievance" should be removed and the process of employing Indians in the higher posts should be accelerated for both the superior and the subordinate grades. The whole subject, in the opinion of the Railway Committee, should be in charge of the Railway Commission and substantial grants of money should be made for the purpose of developing formal instruction in methods of operation in all their ramifications—signalling, train control, station management, besides technical training in mechanical and electrical engineering. For the former instruction at least one Railway College should be established in India, while technical instruction at present given in the Railway Workshops should be extended to provide for the superior posts of officers. Railway classes may be established in Commerce Colleges also. European Officials persistently maintain the supremacy of men of European extraction in the face of the repeated declarations made by the highest authorities against racial discriminations. The discriminations are openly made and at the expense of India, by reserving certain posts for the members of the favoured communities, by allowing higher rates of pay and allowmodation, by allowing special grants for the education of children, which are denied to Indians. In the railway workshops, where payment is made by hourly wages according to the value of work done, Europeans and Anglo-Indians are allowed three or four times the rates allowed to Indians under the pretext that the standard of living of the former is higher. This nullifies the standard value of work, as the men who get higher rates do no more or no better quality of work than the Indians getting lower rates. If wages be paid according to requirements of the men, then due consideration must be paid to the requirements of Indian families also according to the customs of the Indian people. The low standard of living among the Indians is not of their free choice, but it is forced upon them by the low rates of wages allowed A European in India has not generally to provide for relations other than his wife and children; whereas Indians by their custom have to maintain their parents, cousins and a number of other relations. Their income is divided among the persons forming the joint family and they are thus obliged to live without many of the comforts. If they be paid better, they will certainly meet those wants; they need quite as much as their European co-workers. To deny them equal pay for equal work is an injustice, which they keenly feel. This is the cause of the prevailing discontent among the Indian railway employees. The question is how their discontent should be removed. Whether by levelling up or levelling down? To do it properly, we should do both. The salaries of the highest officers should should be levelled down; the salaries and wages of the lower staff should be levelled up. The first step to be taken is to abolish all discriminations and to have one scale of salaries and wages applicable to Indians and Europeans or Anglo-Indians alike. All appointments should be filled indiscriminately by men possessing required qualifications to be judged by competitive tools. Not to injure present incumbents, any one drawing higher pay or allowances might be allowed them as personal emoluments not to be given to their successors. In the future all men should be paid on a common scale for the various grades which may be drawn up according to Indian conditions.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

The Government of Afganistan have decided to hold grand celebrations on the 28th instant in commemmoration of the annual Independence Day. The Afghan Consul-General in Delhi who has been invited for the function leaves on the 24th instant for Peshwar *en route* Jalalabad where he will stay for ten days and return to Delhi by the middle of March. The Amir and the Afghan Court are at Jalalabad.

MUSLIMS AND CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20

The Legislative Council resumed consideration of the Calcutta Municipal Bill and after discussion the proposal that Mahomedans should be granted communal representation for nine years was accepted by Government and agreed to.

MOTOR IMPORT DUTIES:

"A TOTAL FAILURE,"

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu writes in "Indian and Eastern Motors.":—

The imposition of the heavy Indian import duties upon motor vehicles have proved not only detrimental to the best interests of trade between India and the Empire, but have produced a revenue in fact only slightly greater than would have been produced by the lower import duties more fairly levied and a total failure compared with the estimate.

This new heavy duty of 30 per cent has made it practically impossible for any car more expensive than the cheapest forms of American or foreign car to be imported, the latter being able to stand the heavy payment owing in most cases to depreciated currencies in the country of origin. And this heavy import duty has raised the price considerably to the buyer all over India.

To call any form of motor vehicle a luxury in these days is so ridiculous as to hardly need refutation. Other Governments all over the world have realised long ago that a tax on transport in any form is a bad tax, and that the motor vehicle from the lorry to the motor cycle has become a necessity of life and indispensable for trade and commerce in these days. Indeed it is only the rich nowadays who can afford horses and carriages as the best kind of horses and horse carriages are much more expensive to buy and maintain than motor vehicles, and their use is also a strictly limited one.

We all appreciate the fact that the Government of India is hard driven to collect revenue to meet necessary expenditure. But it is a well-known axiom of taxation that it is unwise to put upon any trade more burdens than it can bear, and on this occasion there can be no doubt that the duty has defeated its own object, besides doing much injury to trade and jeopardising the prosperity indeed even the existence, of many businesses connected with the motor trade which were founded and have been built up in the faith that the Government of India would encourage and not discourage a legitimate form of trade.

Another point arises in India in favour of the use of motor vehicles on the most extensive basis possible which is non-existent in the same degree in Europe. India is a large Continent very sparsely supplied with railways—the total mileage being 37 000 as against 25,000 for the United Kingdom—and with many important districts at a great distance from the nearest railway station. Under these circumstances unless we are content to revert to the *bullock* cart and the camel for all purposes, we must adopt what all other countries have adopted, a policy of better roads, more roads and the extended use of motor vehicles by which many of the disadvantages arising from remoteness can be overcome, and by means of which the cultivator and producer many miles from the market can yet sell his goods at a reasonable price.

Finally, I would put before my readers the unpopularity of this tax in financial and commercial circles in Great Britain. The investor at home has lent many millions of pounds to India and the Government of India's credit though not as good as it used to be or should be, still stands high. If in the future it is desired to raise a loan in the London money market and among British investors, the Government of India must give up prohibitory duties upon British goods, and show a disposition to encourage Imperial as against foreign imports. This import duty of 30 per cent. upon motor vehicles has made a bad impression and suggests rightly or wrongly a desire to penalise British as against foreign manufacturers, their workmen, and the investors in motor concerns.

Every sensible person whether in England or India desires to encourage trade between the two countries, and financial authorities in the City of London are depending entirely upon the goodwill of the investor in the matter of Indian loans. Under the circumstances, the Government of India would be wise in the interests of India and the Empire as a whole, to reduce the duty in the coming year, and to show that they realise the advantages to be derived from the increase of mutual trade between the two countries upon which the prosperity of both so largely depends.

I have written strongly, but it is no use mincing matters, and I can do so all the more freely as I am not interested, directly or indirectly, in any motor concern. I hope Sir Malcolm Hailey, who as a reasonable and able man must be aware of the results of the present duties, will reduce the duties to a moderate figure in the next Budget.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

I. M. CHAMBER RESOLVES ON RETALIATION.

A meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Saturday last, at Bank Street, Fort, for considering the report submitted by a sub-committee on the grievances of Indians in the Colonies.

The sub-committee's suggestion was that a representation be made to the Government of India, on the subject. It was further suggested that the Chamber's representative in the Legislative Assembly be requested to move in that House a resolution on the lines indicated below: "Whereas the treatment meted out to Indians in the Colonies has been unsatisfactory and has continued to be so in an acute form notwithstanding the efforts of the Indian public and the Government of India to get the situation altered, this Council now resolves that the Government should henceforth and until the matters complained of are fully remedied, adopt the principle of retaliation towards the nationals of the Colonies in the following manner: (1) That the conditions of entry into this country should be in the case of any Colonials absolutely identical in every respect with the conditions to which Indians are subjected in each such Colony from which they come. (2) That the conditions of domicile and of naturalisation in this country by any Colonials should also be absolutely the same as those to which Indians are subject in the Colonies from which those individuals come. (3) Absolute prohibition against the admission in any of the Imperial Service or in any services under the local bodies or Provincial Government which is paid for from the revenues of this country, of any citizens of the Colonies. (4) Absolute prohibition to the admission in Indian harbours of ships owned by companies registered in the Colonies or manned by officers and crew who are citizens of any of the Colonies. And (5) The levy of double the ordinary rates of customs tariff on all imports from the Colonies where there are any restrictions of any kind against Indians.

To the above, three members had appended a minute of dissent wherein they suggested that the best course for the Chamber was to recommend its members not to have anything to do with the countries and their agents where Indians were ill-treated, and if this was not acceptable to the Chamber then they should drop the matter altogether.

Mr. Devidas M. Thackersey (the Chairman) in moving the adoption of the Committee's report said the only practical way of dealing with the question was to give effect to the recommendations of the sub-committee. Mr. Walchand Hirachand seconded the proposition.

Mr. Ranchhodas H. Gandhi did not consider the report altogether unsatisfactory and moved the addition of the following two clauses to the proposition: (1) That the Chamber recommends its members not to have any dealings with the Colonies where Indians are not properly treated. (2) That the Committee be requested to prepare a list of those Colonies where Indian are not well treated and submit it to the Chamber within a month. Mr. S. Pratapraj seconded the amendment.

Messrs. Gulabchand Devchand, G. B. Trivedi and Kaikobad C. Adenwalla then spoke.

Mr. B. F. Madon reminded the meeting that there were many Indians who were technically South African British subjects, and they should take care that in boycotting the Colonials they did not boycott their own countrymen.

Mr. Takhmidas R. Tarsee said it was better to drop the matter altogether. Their past experience told them that the Government of India would not carry out the Committee's recommendations.

After the Chairman had replied, the amendment was put to the vote and negatived. The original proposition was carried.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—It needs no words of explanation to place before the public the requirement of imparting education to the suppressed classes in our country for their uplift, as it is within the knowledge of every educated and sympathetic person that education alone can better their present deplorable condition and raise them higher in life and society. With this object in view and in obedience to the resolution of the Congress on the removal of untouchability a free school was established in 1922 in this Holy City of Benaras, the seat of Hindu orthodoxy, and where the sense of untouchability is as keen, if not more, as any where else. The place chosen for the site of the school, is one that is mostly populated by the persons that are known by profession as Chamars, Muchis, Kanjars and the members of other downtrodden classes. Though the school began with a handful of boys on the roll the number at present has risen over 35 and there is every likelihood of getting more boys in near future if we can only continue the institution. Classes are being held both in the morning and in the evening—the evening classes are attended by those who work for their livelihood all the day long. At the outset the people were indifferent and in some cases averse to sending their boys to school but as a result of our strong and continued efforts during the last few months their minds seem to have undergone a great change and they are now expressing a desire to have their children educated.

It is gratifying to note, and the public, I believe, will be mightily pleased to learn that with the exception of very few all who reside here have given up their most favourite, well-known and long-continued practice of toddy-drinking. They now abstain from taking even fish or meat where they used to take beef.

Under the afore-said circumstances I can say with all sincerity that the present school supplies a great demand which undoubtedly exists. The school has been passing through the greatest possible financial difficulties since the time of its very foundation. The local Congress Committee helps the institution with a monthly grant of Rs. 15/- only. Notwithstanding we have somehow or other pulled it on uptill now, but the matter at the present moment has come to such a pass that if I fail to raise from the generous public a monthly subscription of Rs. 30/- for its bare necessities, I fear, we shall be forced to close its door ere long. I therefore, appeal to my benevolent sisters and brothers who actually feel and have a real sympathy for these fallen brothers of ours to contribute their mite, and save and nurse this infant institution. Contributions, however small will be gratefully received. All contributions should be sent to the undersigned.—Yours, etc.

DINESH CH. CHAKRAVORTY.
Secretary, Prem Vidyalay.
181, Madanpura, Benaras City.
Benaras, Feb. 14.

The management of one of the four Gurudwaras at Muktsar in Ferozpore District has been made over to the Prabandhak Committee.—(A. P.).

HIGH COURT.

IN INSOLVENCY.

(Before Kajiji, J.)

In re. Jivanlal Lallubhai and Co. .... Insolvents.

Messrs. Raghavji Anandji and Co. .... Petitioning Creditors

This was an appeal from an order of the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay, dated 25th September, 1922, by which the Official Assignee admitted certain mortgages alleged to have been executed by the insolvents in favour of Chandulal Dahyabhai and others. The petitioning creditors challenged the said mortgages; and they appealed against the order of the Acting Official Assignee to his Lordship as Commissioner in Insolvency.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the petitioning creditors.

His Lordship after hearing counsel's arguments in passing orders observed that, since the appellants were disputing that the alleged mortgagees had paid full consideration to the insolvents, the Acting Official Assignee ought 'suo motu' to have moved the Court under R. 18 of Sch. 2 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, or ought to have asked the alleged mortgagees to move the Court and obtain an order under that rule to have the claim of the mortgagees investigated. But neither the Acting Official Assignee nor the mortgagees had come to Court and asked for an inquiry under R. 18. It was clear that the appellants could not go before the Court and ask for such an order. On 21st September, 1922, the Acting Official Assignee had submitted a petition to his Lordship as commissioner in insolvency for an order sanctioning the sale of the mortgaged properties; but it was not mentioned therein that the present appellants were contending that the consideration had not been fully paid and that the said mortgagees were not binding. If the circumstance had been mentioned, which in his Lordship's opinion ought to have been mentioned, his Lordship would not have sanctioned the sale and would have ordered an inquiry to be made. It was contended that the appellants would be prejudiced in any suit which the Official Assignee might be asked to file to have the mortgages set aside or to have an account taken, unless it were held that the Acting Official Assignee admitted the mortgages without making any inquiry at all and that no proper materials were before him to come to a right conclusion. No investigation was alleged to have been made, nor was inquiry of any kind or nature whatever held by him, but simply on the strength of a registered mortgage deed, the Acting Official Assignee admitted the mortgage. He was not right in so admitting it since the correspondence showed that the appellants were challenging the consideration; having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and the serious nature of the allegations made against the mortgagees who were solicitors of the High Court, his Lordship ordered under R. 27 of Sch. II, the proof, if there was any, of the admission of the claim of the mortgagees to be expunged, and set aside the order of the Acting Official Assigne, dated 25th September, 1922.

Attorneys for the Appellants:—Messrs. Mulji Thakordas and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, February 22.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

3570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant v Ramchandra Narsingrao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M and H.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4860-22—M B Chothia, Lallubhai Damoder v Dalpatbhai Ramji, Chitnis K and M.

ON QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

3387-19—Ardeshir H E and Co, F Rattanshaw and Co v Suzeki and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

3327-22—Bachha and Co, Ramchandra Hajarimal—Abdul Ajij Hussein, M B Chothia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3569-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal v Shaw Wallace and Co, Little and Co.

3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

3571-20—Mulla and M E K PALIA v Messrs. Skinners and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vacuna and Co Devidas Purshotam and Co. v Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co., Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison Malvi M R and Co.

2135-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v J M Manilal and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.

3572-20—Motichand and D, Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.

3574-20—Mantri and Co., Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Captain and V.

S C Cl 1944/24562-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mathuradas Narotamdas, Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakoredas and D

2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai, Chothmal Gopikisson, Malvi M R and Co.

3292-20—Tvabji D and Co, Hukma Dewa and Co Kapurchand Tulla, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Cl 1991/25059—Kanga and S, Dawood Moti and anr, Unwalla P and P

2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji, Bhagwandas Dulabdas, Payne and C

3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck Velji Shivji and others, Captain and V Payne and Co.

3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak Sakur Abba and anr, M B Chothia.

1789-20—Motichand and D, Chaganlal Vithalji Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

5573-22—In Person, Herbert John Amies, Jal P Virji v Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4702-22—Captain and V, Abdul Hussein Peerbhoy v Madhaodas and Co and ors, Payne and Co.

3130-22—Merwanji K and Co, Mahomed Cassum Murad and anr v Marwadi Aidanji Sajiji and ors, Daphtary F and D.

5265-22—Amarchand and M, M R Ved and Co v Manishanker Mayashanker Thakore Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS)

5147-22—Payne and Co, Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and ors Bayonet Washing and Dyeing Co and ors, Little and Co, Suktanker and Co.

353-23—Jamshetji R and D, Esufally Ebrahimji Bannkwalla, Tailor Nagji Gopal and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

2669-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Hussanally Sulemanji v Kaikhusroo Temulji Modv Ardeshir H D and Co.

5127-22—Matubhai J and M, Umer Haji Abdulla, Keshavlal Oodhavdas and others, Parelker M and B.

5133-22—Matubhai J and M, Janmahomed Haji Abdulla, Bai Aishabai Dawood

87-23—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Noormahomed Haji Umer v Shamji Madhavji Jariwalla.

136-23—Mulla and M, Bhagwandas Dayabhai v Kanji Girdhar, Khandwalla and Chh.

157-23—Merwanji K and Co, Dinshaw Hormusji Bole v Dr. P P Ghandhi, Captain and V.

158-23—Daphtary F and D, Narayanrao Anandrao Desai Raghavir Ranji and others, Unwalla P and P, Payne and Co, Motichand and D.

4966-22—Wadia G and Co, Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, Mrs. F Chappel.

5340-22—Shroff and L, Sorabji Bhikaji Dubash and anr Bai Cursetbai widow and others, Dubash and Co.

5716-22—Mehta L and Co, Keshavji Poonjabhai, Hosmusji Nowroji and anr

9725-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Hemchand and anr, Dadabhoy Kaltonji Sukhia, Ardeshir H D and Co.

21-23—Mulla and M Rustom Khodamirad Irani and others, K B Joshi and Co Dharamsey D and Co, Patell and E.

5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalloobhoy v Baburao Ganesh and others Manilal and K.

5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallobhoy v Vinayak Babaji and others, Manilal and K.

5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalloobhoy v Govind Atmaram and others, Manilal and K.

5721-22—Mehta L and Co, Meherbai Sorabji Master v Bai Bachubai Shapurji N. Chandabhoy, Merwanji K and Co.

4957-22—Soonderdas and Co., Rajaram Chinaya Kumar and others v Gagaji Amersey and others.

5543-22—Patell and E., Esoofally Mahomedally v Abdealli Fidaally and others.

5664-22—Little and Co., The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v The Secretary of State for India in Council.

5868-22—Tvabji D and Co., Aminabai widow v Mohidin Sulleman Jariwalla.

97-23—Dubash and Co., Mahomedalli Ahmedally v H. Ebrahim Hassam Jussub

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1980-21—Little and Co, Shankerlal v Mulji Haridas and Co, Jamsetji R and D, Mulji Th and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

58-22—Wadia G and Co, Bhugwanji Shivji v Jehangir Furdunji Karaka, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yeshwant Ghansham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

172-22—Mulla and M, Maganlal Umedchand v Sulemanji Kadarbhoy, Payne and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1265-19—Captain and V, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bucha Varaya v Mistri Soobhan Vazir, Rustomji and G.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference 5-22—J C G Bowen, In re Government, Pandu Laxman and ors v Dharamsi D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

5784-22—Vachha and Co, Vardhaji Hiraji and Co v Chamnaji Tenaji and anr, Dabholker and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2562-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd v Jal F Jussawalla.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co, Madangopal v Bansilal Bhikhary, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

3287-22—Tyabji L and Co, Tejpal Narsey and others, Byramsha Harmusji Rao and others, Mulla and M, Dallas and Co.

1755-20—Thakoredas and Co, Joharmal Mala v Gyaniram Dulichand, Mulla and M.

2613-20—Mantri and Co, Tehmimabai widow v Hassambhai Premji, Unwalla P and P.

3338-20—Mulla and M, Goculdas Tricumji v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

214-21—Malvi M R and Co, Vithaldas Pranjiwandas v Narotamdas Motichand, Chitnis K and M.

3388-20—Shroff and V, Jerup Teja and Co, Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Mulla and M, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3311-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Valimahomed Haji Gani, Mehta L and Co.

3041-22—Amin and D, Matubhai M Shah v Narotamdas Lamoderdas, Matubhai J and M.

4300-21—Little and Co, The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd v Shavakshaw Dinshaw Daver, Vachha and Co.

644-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Jiwandas Bechardas v Joshi Devshanker Dayaram, Thakoredas and Co.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and anr v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

2991-20—Raghavayya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Mehta v Edalji Jiwanji Sopariwalla, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

207-23—Shamrao M and H, Manchershaw Hormusji Daruwalla and anr v Bherulal Sitaram.

1575-22—Dubash and Co, Jasrup Shiwa v Esoofally Mahomedally, Judah and S.

1242-22—Vachha and Co, Lakhaji Dallaji and Co v Salver Veeramia and ors, Lakshit M and Co.

4695-22—Manilal and K, Rajubai widow v Induji Vaktaji and Co, Purshotamrai and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3651-20—Payne and Co, Alimahomed and Bros v Haji Rahimtullah Shirazi and Son.

S C Cl 149/1667-21—Payne and Co, Hemraj Sadharam and anr v Tulockchand and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

189-21—Daphtary F and D, Khattau and Co v Vassonji Keshavji, Malvi M R and Co.

15-21—Kanga and S, Gopaldas Trikamji v Narrondas Purshotamdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

387-21—Mehta L and Co, Laxmidas Keshavlal v B A Mistry, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

340-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ramsarup Baldeodas and ors v Hetram Jethmal, Surajmal and Co.

3070-20—Tyabji D and Co, Keshavji Virji v Kushibhai Bakarbhai and ors, Amin and D.

477-21—Hiralal and Th, Chooharmal Kimatram v The Asiatic Machinery Stores Co Ltd, Dharamsy D and Co.

3521-20—Mirza and M, Utamlal Manecklal v H S M Kazrani Sons, Little and Co.

3734-20—Mehta L and Co, Yoosuf Bros v Haji Ismail Sait, Dharamsy D and Co.

213-20—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Damoderdas v C M Bros and Co, Purnanand and Cl.

3078-20—Amarchand and M, Ravji Premji Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons, Little and Co.

3100-20—Madhowji and Co, Mathuradas Ramdas v Charandas Ukeda, Malvi M R and Co.

156-21—Craigie B and C, Thakoredas Ranchhoddas v Hiralal Mulji, Ferreira and V.

5410-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Parvatibai widow v Tribhowandas Jivandas and anr, Motichand and D.

4166-22—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd v Abdeallibhai Faizallabhai, Jamsetji R and D.

5051-22—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Purshotam v The Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

89-21—Payne and Co, Boorsain and Co v M H Maddon and Co, M B Chothia.

S C Court 2012/25511-20—Mulla and M, Shrigopal Ramdat and ors v Maganlal Purshotam, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

TO BE MENTIONED.

C C 4364-22—N C Dalal and Co, Lakhmidas Gordhandas v Cowasji Peerozsha and Co, Amarchand and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

5226-22—Dallas and Co, Chiranjilal Hanumanprasad v Gunny Haji Ahmed, Merwanji K and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

4729-22—Thakoredas and Co, Bachoo Bhaidas v Velji Bhimsi and Co, Matubhai J and M.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

5341-22—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjanali Ramji Sajan v Ratanji Khimji, Mulla and M.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

5356-22—Mehta L and Co, Bhurabai Jairam Mistry v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

258-20—Craigie B and C, Narandas Ranji D Satyanarayen and Co, Mehta L and C.

LONG CAUSES.

4038-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanchand Lalchand v Heematmal Keshavram and ors, Mulji Th and Co, Khambatta and Co.

3766-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Balmukundas v Bomanji Cooverji and ors, Mantri and Co.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Hiralal P Pawwalla, Raghavayya N and Co.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Kieth Fisher and Co, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C

2659-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka, Dabholker and Co.

2143-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Kesrimal and anr, Payne and Co

3775-22—Jamshedji R and D, Prakaschand Motilal v Rawji Motichand and anr, Amin and D, Jamshedji R and D.

1513-22—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Sunderabai widow v Rawji Jugjiwan and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

5154-22—Motichand and D, Chaturbhoj Vaghji Vyas v The Exchange Prospecting Co Judah and S.

2209-23—Thakoredas and Co, N H Moos v Karsondas Dharamsey and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

"A GEOGRAPHICAL CONUNDRUM".

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—With reference to the letter entitled "A Geographical Conundrum" appearing in your issue of the 15th February 1923 at page 9, I beg to suggest the word "Afrikesia" for the writer's (Mr. Vercomaniac) consideration. As it formulated on the same principle as the other words mentioned in the said letter, I trust it will meet with his approval.

—Yours, etc.

NANABHOY F. MAMA.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Heyeisan Maru, Shinsuki, Hull.
S S Barjora, Grace, Busreh.
S S Chybassa, Gulliver, Kobe.

S S Heyeisan Maru:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Heyeisan Maru 3860 tons, Captain I Shinsuki, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F A Grace will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chybassa, 4022 tons, Captain B F Gulliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

The following vessels began to load yesetrday.

Steamer Vindelia for Liverpool.
Steamer Kura for Mahomerah.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer Masula for Antwerp.
Steamer Buccinum for Singapore.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 21.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Jalapalaka 2630, Karachi N F Scindia S. W.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 3/3 M M Co.
3 Elepia, 4002, Liverpool 21/2, Graham & Co.
5 Saudan 4218, Shanghai, 24/2, M M & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Karachi 5/3 Graham and Co.
7 Frienfels 3741 N F 5/3 Graham & Co.
7 Chyebassa, 3992, Shanghai, 22/2, M M & Co.
8 Colaba 3899, Rangoon 18/2, M M & Co.
9 Janus, 3076 Kobe 19/2
10 City of Genoa 3965 Liverpool 3/3 K N & C
10 Karoa 3607, Africa 21/2
10 City of Genoa 3963 Liverpool 3/3 K N & Co
11 Pruth 2945 Karachi 22/2 M.M. C.
12A Wildenfels, 3724, N F, N P, Graham & Co
13 Hayeisan Maru, 3850, Dunkirk, 21/2, Graham & Co.
14 Zamba Maru 3553 Kobe 27/2 N Y Kaisha
15 City of Florence 4391 Karachi 25/2 J Finlay & Co.
17 Willeston 3602 M'borough, N.F., Scindia S W Co.
Jetty Somali 4193 U K 26/2 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru, 4262, Jahan, 22/2, O S Kaisha
2 Ridderkerk 3174 Calcutta 23/2 E D Sassoon
3 Barjora 190 and Burch 22/2 M.M.C.
5 Koweit 2393 Masawa 23/2 T M & Co.
7 Ischia, 2956, Genoa, 1/3 M Italiana.
8 Golconda 3202, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
9 Gurna, 3228, N.F. N.F., M. M. & Co.
12 & 13 Moji Maru, 1490, Japan, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Trelevan 2937 Calcutta 24/2 M M & Co.
C City of Karachi 3572 K'chi, N.F., KN & Co
C P R Kohinur, 3240, Colombo, 25/2, T M & Co.
N. Cl. Ogilvy, 3716, C Ports, N.F., J Finlay and Co.
P Tenegu Maru 2310 Japan 27/2 Y K K Kaisha

EXPORTS.

Feb. 21.

S S Caledonia for London—19 bales cotton Gopaldas; 47 bales woolen carpets Bantor Co; 40 cwt cardamons N Mulji; 16 cwt gum arabic N Mulji; 13 bales per lamb skin Thos Cook.

S S Vendalia for Liverpool—200 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 25 bales wool raw The Bombay Co.

S S Vendalia for Marseilles—4000 cwt neger seed Louis Dreyfus. 6000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus.

S S Vendalia for Glasgow—20 bales hemp M L Oomrigar.

S S Vendalia for Antwerp—2 tons woolen shapers N A Lalji.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool—1470 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 bales ind cotton raw R D Tata.

S S City of Karachi for Antwerp—8 bales hemp M L Oomrigar; 4 bales cty cotton twist R Gordhanlal.

S S Hayeisan Maru for Hull—1000 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Liverpool—6 bales clean cotton waste M Chandanmal; 842 bales ind cotton raw R D Tata; 1500 cwt niger cake Birla Bros; 1500 cwt kandi cake Birla Bros; 495 cwt linseed oil cake Birla Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Marseilles—2000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 3000 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon; 4000 cwt mowraseed E D Sassoon.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp—220 bales cty cottonfly B Meyer; 26 bales hemp Gopaldas; 111 bales clean cotton waste T Lakhmidas.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg—160 bales cty cottonfly B Kursondas. 770 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 150 bales cty cottonfly L Ogherdas; 87 bales cty cottonfly S Gorlhan.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Antwerp—500 tons manganese ore King King Co;

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Barcelona—100 bales ind cotton raw E Spinner.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Havre—1700 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 800 cwt mustard seed A Durst; 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 200 bales ind cotton raw B Kursondas; 220 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales ind cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S Masula for Hamwurg—700 bales clean cottonfly H E Bobe; 7000 cwt gingelly seed Strauss Co; 6000 cwt yroundnuts L Dreyfus.

S S Trifels for Bremen—330 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Treinfels for Antwerp—110 bales ind cotton raw The Bombay Co; 220 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Treinfels for Ghent—500 bales ind cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S Pruth for Genoa—200 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros. 1000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros; 1820 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice—2000 cwt ind castor seed Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt ind castor seed Volkart Bros; 210 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales ind cotton raw K Visram; 200 bales ind cotton f p F F Campbell; 100 bales ind cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—275 bales ind cotton raw K M Nathoo; 330 bales ind cotton raw E Spinner; 2250 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1999 cwt ind teel seed Ralli Bros; 55 bales ind cotton raw K Visram; 4000 cwt rape seed Strauss & Co. 770 bales ind cotton f p F F Campbell.

S S Soudan for Haiphong—1500 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Soudan for Shanghai—45 cwt gum arabic A Alidoola; 300 bales ind cotton raw Y K Kaisha.

S S Soudan for Hongkong—53 cwt old buffalo pickers B P Balekaka.

S S Tenyo Maru for Kobe—2500 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 500 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 400 bales ind cotton raw H Ramsarup; 200 bales ind cotton raw T M K Kaisha; 100 bales ind cotton raw H P Ali; 300 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales ind cotton raw M H Hirji; 304 bales ind cotton raw N Futchelly.

S S Tenyo Maru for Osaka—400 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Kobe—1000 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Osaka—400 bales ind cotton raw Y K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Yokohama—600 bales ind cotton raw Y K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Shanghai—1000 bales ind cotton raw Y C Trading; 300 bales ind cotton raw N C Trading.

S S Tamba for Kobe—475 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 100 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Chybassa for Shanghai—300 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S S Tugela from Christiania Agents W & A Graham—6114 kegs nails; 100 cases non poisonous sulphur. 515 bales paper match; 330 bales writing paper; 302 drums carbide of calcium; 200 bales wood pulp; 20 cases condensed cream; 50 cases sterilized milk; 103 bales news printing paper;

From Gothenburg—214 bales paper; 55 bales newspaper; 3109 matches in zinc; 1235 kegs nails; 73 packages nails; 153 cases nails. 6204 pieces boards; 25 cases cherry brandy; 700 bags epsom salt.

From Hamburg—135 cases dry aniline colour; 225 casks dry aniline colour; 1133 casks cement; 12 cases velvet; 30 cases sweetened milk; 50 casks sulphate of copper; 200 cases biscuits; 160 casks sulphate of iron. 10 cases ordinary soap; 37 cases potash bromide; 632 cases hurricane lamps; 320 packages hurricane lamps; 98 bales paper; 10 casks antimony salt; 27 cases toys; 25 cases slate pens; 100 drums sulphate of sodium; 100 casks borax; 330 cases common spirit; 25 cases cotton laces. 913 cases beer; 200 cases whiskey.

S S Colaba from Rangoon Agents B I S N Co—106007 bags rice; 300 bars pcg lead; 43 bags orphiments; 20 cases brandy; 8 packages provisions; 53 pieces pinkado sleepers; 19 pieces hardwood sheepers; 329 bags gram.

S S Karoa from Durban, Agents B I S N Co—14 cases cheese;

From Zanzibar—2253 bales cloves; 373 bales e steens. 50 cases ghee; 143 tusks ivory.

From Mombassa—1002 bales cotton; 71 tusks ivory; 27 bundles skins; 23 bundles hlds.

PLIGHT OF PILGRIMS TO DWARKA.

Mr. W. C. Muke, pleader, Nasik District, writes complaining of the lack of police supervision at Adatra station in Baroda State and the consequent serious plight of pilgrims proceeding to Dwarka via this station. Mr Muke states that he was robbed of a box containing valuables worth nearly Rs. 1,000 at this station and he could obtain no help from the police as no police officer is posted at Adatra.

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For Children . . . Iron Jelloids No. 1 Full Size Bot. Rs. 2.12

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OFFICIAL DOCTRINE OF COMPROMISE

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"The spirit of Compromise is most elusive. Capture it while you can and enshrine it in your Statute Book"—with this high sounding Philosophy of Compromise, Sir Malcolm Hailey wounded up his racy speech in introducing the Bill obliterating some of the racial distinctions in the Criminal Procedure Code in this country. Sir Malcolm's peroration, sounded to my ears, like Vandal or Jezebel preaching Christ's "Sermon of the Mount." And I began to wonder whether the Doctrine of Compromise which he so eloquently preached was intended to be practised by the people only, or by himself and the Government of which he is a distinguished member. If the latter also, then I should have very much liked to know from Sir Malcolm himself, how often standing on the floor of the same House he has preached this doctrine to his colleagues on the Treasury Benches, or in the Secret conclaves of the Executive Council meetings or himself put it in practice when some of the most reasonable and modest demands of the Non-official members have been summarily rejected by the vote of the official bloc. I have been attending the sessions of the so-called Reformed Legislature from its inception, and as far as I can remember, I have never seen Sir Malcolm's tall proud figure bending to a popular wish however united, nad well-grounded it might have been. The truth is these gentlemen preach the philosophies of Compromise of good-will, mutual toleration and what not only when it suits them for others to practise; when their own turn comes up, it is unfailingly a question of "unadulterated principles."

Sir Malcolm propounded another astounding theory. "The Bill," he said, "was a landmark in the history of the British Rule in this country. For, while elsewhere we had over-come insurmountable barriers, here we have made no progress. And now it was only after mutual surrender that this bill could possibly be conceived, and the solution made possible. It was, therefore an opportunity to India to give proof to the world that Indians and Europeans were prepared to work together for the common good in mutual trust and toleration.' 'Indeed the Bill is a proof. But it is a proof of another thing and in another direction. It is a proof of perpetuating rather than of obliterating Racial Inequality; and that too through—the instrumentality of a so-called "popular" legislature, as distinguished from the former benevolent despotism. Whatever the privileges enjoyed by a Britisher in his own country—and they may be his natural rights in his own country—they are nothing short of monoplies in this country. He does not carry his rights in his pocket or on his person in other European countries or say, in Japan. And if he can cheerfully submit himself to the laws prevalent in those countries how does it lie in the mouth of any European to say that such and such privileges he enjoys in this country are his inherent rights which he cannot easily surrender. The same argument holds good for colonial subjects or for men in the Army who are said to come here not of their free choice. India must make it clear to the world that the stage has arrived when all those living in India, whatever their past usefulness and necessity, and the privileges they enjoyed in consequence thereof for their "sacrifice and service" to her, can now do so only on terms of perfect equality—both in the letter and spirit of the law—with the sons of the soil.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

A HALF-HEARTED MEASURE.

A Delhi correspondent writes:—

With the exception of one important omission, the Workmen's Compensation Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly, practically as it immerged but of the Select Committee. The omission relates to sub-clause 7 of Clause 8, of the Bill which refers to the refund to the employer of the excess compensation awarded for permanent disablement to the employee in case of his early death. The Clause afforded an example of the capitalistic psychology of the framers of the Bill, which had no precedent in the labour legislation of any other country The Government with its tall talk of the solicitude of the teeming millions could not gather courage to make an open advocacy of this relic of barbarism, by any stretch of imagination, and they therefore disclaimed all responsibility for the clause, and left the capitalists to fight out their own battle against Mr. Joshi, a cautious but consistent and honest advocate of the cause of Labour in the Assembly, who moved deletion of the clause. Other attempts of Mr. Joshi and one or two other friends of Labour towards liberalising the measure, increasing the compensation money, and protecting the workman and his dependents from the tyranny of the employer, by removing the objectionable features of the Bill, however proved futile. For instance, Mr. Neogy's attempt to incorporate a clause defining the liability of the employer in cases of accidents due to his negligence easily fell through. Mr. Joshi's attempts to remove obstacles put no less than in half a dozen places in the Bill in the way of the workman claiming compensation by throwing him entirely at the mercy of the employer on plea of medical examination by properly qualified and "Registered" doctor also proved of no avail. On the other hand Mr. Innes carried through the house an amendment making it obligatory on penalty of forfeiture or suspension of the compensation to return and offer himself for examination if his employer desired him to do so, to the doctor of the employer. The practical effect of this addition would be, as Mr. Joshi pointed out, not only to entail unnecessary hardship on the workman but to throw him on the mercy of the employer, and his doctor; who would rather have the workman die than continue to as a result of permanent injury in linger as result of permanent injury, in which case the employer has to pay four times as much as when the accident results in the workmen's death during the period of notice or examination. Next the clause penalising the dependent of the workman by depriving of the benefit of compensation in all cases of accidents resulting from the workman's negligence, remains unchanged notwithstanding Mr. Joshi's passionate plea for the dependents of the sufferer. The amount of compensation which comparatively falls far short of what is provided by the English Act remains unenhanced. In short, the Workmen's Compensation Bill though professing to provide liberal provisions for compensation being awarded to the victim, without his seeking the aid of the law court, provides "in actuality" little better relief than the Common Employment rules and the Civil Act already do.

NET RESULTS.

Summing up, the Bill is a camouflage of a Compensation Bill rather than a real and substantial measure of relief. Its provisions take away with one hand what they give with the other. The relief, if any, provided by it, is meagre. It leaves the liability of the employer as vague as before, and provides him perhaps with greater and more loop-holes to avoid payment of compensation to the victim than before. It imposes rigorous conditions on the victim for the award of compensation. In short, it is a measure conceived in an illiberal, and fault-finding spirit. But nothing better could be expected from this capitalist-ridden mock legislature.

SUBORDINATE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—Your editorial note "Axe at T Root" in the issue of the 9th instant has very nicely chronicled the unexpected grievance of the poor clerks and peons in the Government Service. Owing to some reason or other, I have frequent occasions of being familiar with the private and official life of these poor fellows at different places. The Revenue Subordinate Establishment in the Presidency has formed a union to place their legitimate grievances before the higher authorities and get them redressed if the latter chose to do so. But in case these grievances are not received with sympathetic consideration, the Union has made no provision of any sort in its rules and regulations by which to achieve its cherished ends. As a consequence of this, all the requests and prayers of the Union have fallen on deaf ears.

Generally speaking, so far as present lower Government service is concerned, men of superior intellect seldom choose to enter into it. On the other hand the machine of the service is so ingeniously framed that there is no scope in it for men of gifted intellect. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that men of ordinary brains have formed the subordinate establishments of the service. Had it not been so, they would not have preferred to go through life in a half-starved condition, there being several lucrative businesses before them. How many of these poor fellows would lay their hands on their breasts and say that they have at least a week's provision for their surviving families in case of their premature deaths? How many of them would say that they have sufficient means even for the ordinary education of their sons? How many of them would say that their daughters have not fully grown up unmarried for want of money? I attribute all these things to the slave-mentality of these poor fellows. This slave-mentality has so wonderfully worked upon them that if they are tried for some other business, they are found unfit for that purpose. They little know what services they owe to the community in which they live. They little know what debt they owe to their Motherland.

To this state of things a different turn can undoubtedly be given if the Union adopts a constructive programme in its work. But the organizers of the Union are the men of higher grades and it seems that they are afraid of introducing an element of "responsive co-operation" in the formation of the Union. In order to avoid this difficulty I beg to propose that the Union may start a weekly newspaper which should be devoted solely to the welfare of the subordinate Government servants. If I find that my suggestion meets with the approbation of the Union I shall try to lay my scheme before it in my next letter.

Sir, I request you, too, to give your opinion on my above suggestion.—Yours, etc.

A CLERK'S SYMPATHIZER.

Ratnagiri.
Khed, Feb. 15.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In response to a call of duty which I owe to my suffering brethren, I venture to pen these few few lines of my experiences as a sufferer of consumption, and I trust that you will find them worth inclusion in your valued columns.

I think I must have suffered for many years because when on the 23rd August 1919, the disease was diagnosed, it had already reached its second stage, and had manifested itself by an attack of hermorrhage. (blood-spitting.) There had been a steady loss of weight before and with 5 feet 10 inches of height, I weighed only 100 lbs. This state of health, in spite of every facility for expert medical advise. and change of air, continued to go from bad to worse. Relief seemed almost hopeless, when by an absolute accidant, I read about "The Edwin W. Alabone Treatment" for consumption in an English magazine, and without exaggeration, it is to that happy accident that I owe my life. After a two years course of this treatment I have now been examined by duly qualified medical men, and declared to be free from all tubercular sounds and symptoms, the best proof of it being that I now weigh full 140 lbs. It is indeed unfortunate that this treatment is very little known in India, but all the same it is the one treatment in the world which has proved its curative capacity during its existence of nearly half a century. It is the discovery of an eminent English expert of consumption, the late Dr. Edwin W. Alabone of London, and the most unimpeachable evidence of the sterling qualities worth of the treatment and its discoverer will be found in that world-famous "Truth" in its issu of the 26th November 1913.

The only object of the present letter is to bring this treatment to the knowledge of sufferers of consumption here in India, an it is my conviction that when it is better known and more widely adopted, the idea of this scourge being incurable shall rapidly vanish. It is not too much to say that this treatment is known and has been tried in almost every civilised corner of the globe, and testimonials from grateful patients have been gathered not by hundreds, but by thousands. Such of my readers as are desirous of knowing more about this treatment will find me ready and willing or give them every information either on a personal interview or by correspondance with me at, "Nana Buildings"; near the Tardeo Bridge; Bombay.—Yours, etc.

NANABHOY F. MAMA
Pleader, High Court.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

CIVIL SURGEONS.

Dr. J. A. Maddox, L.R.C.P. & S., Civil Surgeon, Tavoy, Burma.

I find your oil very useful; please send 24 bottles of Ab-i-Hayat per V. P.

Capt. M. A., Faruqi, I. M. S., from London.

Mrs. Roe went under medical treatment of many able British doctors, but to no effect. I gave her your Ab-i-Hayat which relieved her of all complaints.

POLITICAL OFFICERS.

H. L. Thakar, Esq., Political Agent, Palanpur, N. Gujrat.

I tried Ab-i-Hayat in cases of headache, toothache, earache, bronchial clot, indigestion and in all of them it proved very efficacious, and thought that every man who cares for the health of his family members, relations, friends and the poor, must have a phial of it in the house.

K. B. Sardar Mahomed Hasan Khan, B. A., Political Officer in charge of Ex-Amir of Kabul, Mussoorie.

Your Ab-i-Hayat has indeed been very useful to me and my children. I got cured of bad Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea and my son of Jaundice by its use. In other small complaints of indigestion, stomachache, etc., it acted like a magic.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Hony, Captain Sardar Bahadur Ali Gauhar Khan, Madatabad (Jhelum).

I am proud to say that your Ab-i- Hayat is very useful and effective medicine and in most cases I found it incomparable.

Subedar Major Faiz Ali Khan Sahib, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Rangoon.

Your medicine can cure nearly all diseases. Send 21 bottles more.

Khan Bahadur Subedar Major Mahomed Ali Khan, Military Police, Monywa (Burma).

Your medicine is very good, send two bottles more.

RULING PRINCES.

H.H. Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga.

His Highness has instructed me to order you for another supply of six dozen bottles.

Your medicine has done immense good in several cases of different origin.

Lieut.-Col. Raja Jai Chand, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., of Lambagaon (Kangra).

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Her Highness Begam of Bhopal.

The last supply exhausted. Send four bottles more.

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C. F. Strickland, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat.

M.D.Avan's medicine business shows him a progressive man.

P. W. D. OFFICERS.

A. G. Fitzsimons, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Yellore.

Please send me by V. P. 2 more phials of Ab-i-Hayat as it has done good in several cases.

J. G. Thomas, Esq., E. I. Ry., Allahabad.

In a recent and most serious case of pneumonia in my nine months' old child I gave your Ab-i-Hayat which I had in my possession. I also tried it on my wet nurse in strong fever and in both cases I am glad to say it acted like magic. Please send me 2 phials more.

J. O. Joyce, Esq., Supdt., P. W. D. Workshops, Trivandrum.

Got your medicine some time last year and tried it on malaria fever and other cases, and I am glad to say it cured all the patients.

POLICE OFFICERS.

W. N. Ludlam, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Gujrat District.

I am a gainer by M. D. Avan's famous medicine as far as Rheumatism is concerned.

A. B. Anderson, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Sandoway.

Please send 3 bottles of Ab-i-Hayat, it is a wonderful medicine for aches and pains in the body.

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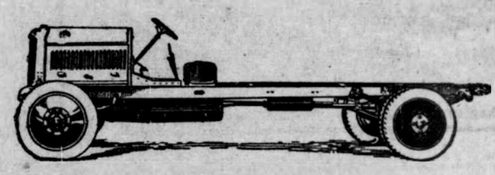

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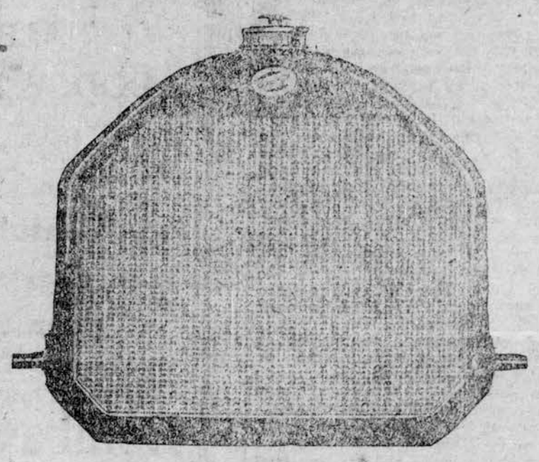

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